DIAMOND FROM THE SKY
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

VOL. V NO. 189 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck pasengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
15, Rampart Row.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
Prof. JAME'S
Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co.
Market, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	11,37,492	8	0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed wher. the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalny)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busrah.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES ISLAM.

Batavia	Saigon	Manila, Cebu	Bangkok. Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoilo	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2-0 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	Penang
Colombo	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Rangoon
Delhi		Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai*
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

SALE! SALE!! SALE!!!
OF
Chinese Japanese, French and English Silk Piece Goods, Art Embroidery Work, etc. at rock bottom prices.
Select your requirements from quite a variety of up-to-date articles.
AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS, SHIPCHANDLERS AND MILL STORE SUPPLIERS.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF MILL STORES.

Under instructions from Bhaishanker Nanabhai Esq., Liquidator of the Sun Mills Co. Ltd., in Liquidation, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 11th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Sun Mills, Fergusson Road, Parel, a large lot of Mill Stores, consisting of 6 bales each 205 lbs. yarn white tie, and a lot of loose coloured yarn.

9 bales Hessian cloth, 9 bales glazed papers 28 bales Khandesh cotton.

Canvas and leather belting, large lot of hoop iron, leather belting, cord, fillets, bronze and nuts, sprinklers, cylinder shafts, pulleys, shafting cylinder oil, cocoanut and castor oil, rollers, washers, rubber valves and rings, large lot of wire, tin plates and rings asbestos packing roller skins, cotton driving ropes, ringian travellers gunny bags, coloured powder, assorted files, kegs of black lead assorted brushes, gauge glasses and meters furniture, such as glass door cupboards, tables, chairs large iron tanks, with spindle, cocoanut and castor oil, one large iron safe by Milner, copying press, etc., etc., etc.

N. B.—Bales of cotton, bales of yarn, bales of Hessain cloth and leather belting will be sold at 3 p.m.

The above will be sold in convenient lots to suit the requirements of the intending purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and balance to be paid and the goods removed the next day.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MOUNT ROAD, MAZAGON, GHORUPDEO.

By order of Baj Aishabai, widow and executrix of the last. Will and Testament of Hajee Anmed Hassam deceased Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd August, 1917, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the following very valuable landed property:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the several messuages buildings and chawls or ranges of buildings erected and standing thereon situate at Mount Road, Mazagon, on the East side of Ghorupdeo Road in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,779 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under new survey No. 3713 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E Ward No. 7763-7783-84-7764 (1-2), 7765, to 67-7768-69-7770-71-7776-77-7773 (1—2) and 79-7780 and 79-7780 and 7781-82 and Street Nos. 78-19-5 to 17-3-3A 1 to 3 4-5-6-7-12-13-14-14A.—15-16-17 and 18. And bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by land now or lately belonging to Mancherji Bamanji on or towards the South by lands now or lately belonging partly to Memon Tar Mahomed partly to Memon Mahomed Alli, Hormusji Cursetji Limboowala and others Haji Mahomed Aboo Backer and Joseph Hoosein Rahimtulla, on or towards the East by the property secondly described and beyond that by land now or lately belonging to Joseph Rahimtulla and Oosman Rahimtulla and on or towards the West by Ghorupdeo Road.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situated at Mazagon, Ghorupdeo, near Tank Bunder, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under New Survey No. 3713 and containing by admeasurement one thousand (1,000) square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Memon Jan Mahomed, on or towards the South partly by the property of Memon Jan Mahomed and partly by the property of Nowroji Cursetji Limbuwala, on or towards the West by the property first hereinabove described and on or towards the North by a proposed private drain and which premises are now held by the Wolverhampton Works Company, Limited, under an Indenture of Lease, dated the 12th day of December, 1896, as also under a Deed of Rectification and Extension, dated the 14th day of March, 1907, both expressed to be made between Haji Ahmed Hassam of the one part and the said the other part and which premises are sold Wolverhampton Works Company, Limited, of the other part, and which premises are sold subject to the lease and the extension thereof granted by the said Indenture of Lease as rectified and extended by the said Deed of Rectification and Extension.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, applications should be made to Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 9th August, 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES

AN IMPORTANT OPPORTUNITY TO MOTOR CAR OWNERS AND MOTOR CAR DEALERS.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR QUALITY MOTOR TYRES AND TUBES OF SARDAR MAKE, RECENTLY LANDED BY STEAMER.

Under instructions from the Office concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting indentor, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on Monday, the 13th August 1917, at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms next to the Great Western Hotel, Fort, the undermentioned tyres and tubes of superior quality of Sardar make recently landed by Steamer.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.

4 tyres (grooved) size 750 by 85.
5 tyres (grooved) size 760 by 90.
8 tyres (grooved) size 760 by 100.
7 tyres (grooved) size 810 by 90.
8 tyres (grooved) size 810 by 100.
5 tyres (grooved) size 815 by 105.
1 tyre (grooved) size 820 by 120.
4 tubes size 750 by 85
8 tubes size 760 by 90.
8 tubes size 760 by 100.
7 tubes size 810 by 90.
8 tubes size 810 by 100
8 tubes size 815 by 105.
187 Motor bolts.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE LANDED PROPERTY BEHIND MAHIM CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION LIBRARY AND MR IGNATIOUS FONSECA'S HOUSE AT LADY JAMSHEDJI ROAD, MAHIM.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee Bombay, and the Assignee of the Estate and effects of Kumbhar Laxman Mulji and others Insolvents and subject to an alleged mortgage, claimed by Abdul Husain Mahomedally Mandiwala, and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Raishi Mowji, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 14th day of August, 1917, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, Fort, the right, title and interest of the said Insolvents in the following landed property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land ground or wadi (cart) together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the South side of Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration district and Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 2,519 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North by the Lady Jamshedji Road, on the South by a wall of the said wadi and partly by the property of Vishwanath Vasudeo, on the East by the property of Ganput Pandurang Venkaji and on the West by the wadi (cart) belonging to Kulpanbhai and which said premises are registered in the books of of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No 633, New No. 4562, Old Survey No. 126 and New Survey No. 133 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E Ward No. 5713 (1), 5713 (2), 5714 and Street No. 189, 189A and 190, and are now in the possession of the said Official Assignee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO HOUSES AT MAHIM.

Under instructions from J. Sanders Slater, Esq., the Administrator-General of Bombay and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Mr. Babul Krishnaji, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 1st day of September, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following two houses on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF HOUSES.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Upper Mahim without the Fort of Bombay on the northern side of the Moree Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "G" Ward No. 6637 (1) and Street No. 512 at Moree Road, containing by admeasurement 48 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the Fazendari vacant ground, on the West by the Government Customs Chowki, on the South by a private passage and on the North by the house of Ramchandra Krishna.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon situate, lying and being at Upper Mahim in the part called "Dhiqi" assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "G" Ward No. 5852 and Street No. 328 containing by admeasurement 15ft. North to South and 39ft. East to West and bounded on the East partly by the well and partly by the house of Herabai widow (the Fazendar), on the West by a public passage, leading from B. B. an C. I. Ry. Mahim Station to Lady Jamshedji Road on the North by vacant land of the said part called "Dhiqi" and on the South by the house of Panga Mangalee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th Aug. 1917.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 2 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcement.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local — — — Rs. 30 per annum
Up-country — — Rs. 35 per annum.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

BEST BRITISH MAKE CARIBONUM ribbons and Carbon papers, and all TYPEWRITER & DUPLICATOR supplies. Typecopying work done neatly and accurately. Typewriter Repairs a speciality. CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO. 3

JOB PRINTING—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6, Medows Street, Fort.

FRUITS.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES—9 lbs. nett for Rs. 3/8, all charges included, by V.P. parcel post, Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Panjab. 9153

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE of COMMERCE—practical courses of Commerce for practical appointments, 80, Esplanade Road, 9198

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED—MOTOR CARS for Prompt Reliable and High Class Repair at lowest rate under personal supervision of our expert Automobile Engineer from London. Guarantee entire satisfaction. Motor cars for sale and for hire. PAENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES AND MOTOR TRANSPORT CO., LTD., Hughes Road, Chaupaty, Bombay. B

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS ENGINEER for up-country. Apply with testimonials to JETHA DEVJI & Co., Shakgalli Mandvi. 9248

WANTED—Three experienced VETERINARY SURGEONS. Starting Pay Rs. 4 0 p.m. Apply with testimonials to DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE, BARODA. 9237.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT CLERKS, knowing accounts and correspondence. State age, nationality, and pay. Apply with copies of testimonials to Messrs. SUTOR & Co., Taj Building, Hornby Road, Fort. 9239

WANTED—INTELLIGENT SALESMEN. Those having a thorough knowledge of leather goods preferred. State age, nationality, and pay. Apply with copies of testimonials to Messrs. SUTOR & Co., Taj Building, Hornby Road, Fort. 9238

WANTED—INVOICE CLERK, with a general knowledge of office work. Fair handwriting required. Must be good at figures. Parsi preferred. Apply sharp in person to HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN SHERAZI & SON, Jiji House, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay. 9235

WANTED—One GRADUATE and two MATRICULATES having good knowledge of commercial subjects and experience. Applicants should personally see the undersigned without delay or apply sharp to HIRALAL SINGHJI, c/o HARDAYAL SHIVLAL, Kansara Chawl. 9251

WANTED

WANTED by a Dentist, one DENTAL PUMP CHAIR. Apply sharp to Box No. 62 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9243

WANTED

WANTED—A CANOE-SHAPED VICTORIA in good condition. Apply Box No. 64, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9251

WANTED—One five tons AMMONIA ICE MACHINE. Correspond with Messrs. KISHANSINGH SAJJANSINGH, Sangla Hill, Punjab. 9189

WANTED—AGENTS for the new Indian Manufacturing Co. for Black Japan and Phenyle. N. MOOLJI & Co., Sandhurst Road, Bhimji Poonjee Building, Dongree Post No. 9. 9150

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A big lot of second-hand CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS of any length and breadth of 24in. guage. Must be in good condition. Please write with prices to Box. No. 61, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9240.

WANTED—SITUATION or AGENCY for a smart and expert Commercial Travelling Agent, who has travelled throughout India, Burma and Ceylon, etc., knowing several languages and specialist to introduce any kind of Manufactory. Please write to X, c/o Post Master, Bandra. 9207

WANTED—From 1st October on long lease a HOUSE or BUNGALOW one storied with a compound, servants quarters etc. attached, in a quite and central locality, not far from the tram, some where in D. or E. ward, (Agripada or Mazagon prefered). For terms and particulars apply sharp to the HOUSE SURGEON, Dr. De Sa's Hospital for Women, Bombay No. 2. 9249

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—HOUSES Nos. 800, 801, 805, 806 and 807, Poona Camp, Butler Moholla. Intending buyers should see Mr. M. C. JOSHI, c/o N. BUKEL & Co., Budhwar Peth, Poona City. 9247

FOR SALE—Two HORES, one broken to harness and saddle and the other to harness. Going cheap. Apply Box No. 63, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9250

FOR SALE—Two LINOTYPE MACHINES, Duplex Double Letter, Model No. 10. Price Rs. 8,000 each or Rs. 15,000 for both. Apply to "Y. Z.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

B. S. A. PUCCA PATH RACERS, the machine which has been the top notch in cycle racing world. Rs. 200. Only a few received. WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay and Poona. C

FOR SALE—One TALKING MACHINE with records, one Realistic-Scope with Binocular slides, 8 Vols. Harmsworth Encyclopaedia, Bound Volumes of Magazines and some other useful books, etc. All second hand. For a printed list please apply to T. G. SRINIVASA IYENGAR, Manalur, via, Narasinganpetai, S. I. Ry. Tanjore District. 9242

TO BE LET.

TO LET IMMEDIATELY—GODOWN about ten Kathies at Chinch Bunder, near Mazagon Road for storing or carrying out any industry. Apply Messrs. SIMON and MOTILAL, Times Building. 9219

WATSON'S ANNEX apollo Bunder. Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangement for Board made on shortest notice. Appi to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE HINDUSTAN SPG. AND WG. MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

TENDERS for sale of cotton and yarn waste, ready, at the above mill, situated at Jacob Circle, will be received till TUESDAY, the 14th instant, on the printed tender forms of the Company, at the registered office No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort.

A deposit of Rs. 200 should accompany the tender.

THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 4th August, 1917. 9253

TO BE LET.

A BUNGALOW at Bandra, Kane Road, No. 45, on the Bandra Hill, facing the Sea, with a compound of 11,266 square yards, with good garden on the slope upto about the Sea-shore, with accommodation of:—

1 Dining Room 18ft. by 16½ft.
2 Side Rooms 24½ft. by 8½ft. each.
2 Bed rooms 14ft. by 11½ft. each.
1 Drawing 28ft. by 14ft.
1 Front Veranda side by side 24ft. by 8½ft.
Front Veranda 68ft. by 8ft.
Dressing room 16ft. by 8ft. with water pipe.
2 Bath rooms 8ft.—8ft. each with water pipe
2 Privies, Commode accommodation.
Back Veranda 16½ft. by 8ft.
Cook Room 14ft. by 13ft.
5 Rooms for servants.
Flower Garden about the bungalow.
The monthly rent charged Rs. 150.

Apply to:

H. H. W.,
C/o Messrs. King King & Co.,

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

ABOUT 20 Candies best pure catechu and about 5 Candies of inferior catechu to be sold by tenders or auction at 4 p.m. on Sunday, the 19th August, 1917, by Ardeshir and Jalbhoy P. Dhunbhoora at BULSAR. Terms will be read at the sale. 25 per cent. of price to be paid immediately. 9255.

NOTICE.

RS. 25,000 REWARD.

A MAN with a SEALED PACKAGE in his pocket was seen the other day at LEACH & WEBORNY'S Establishment in Esplanade Road, Bombay trying on a suit. 9258

NOTICE.

WANTED for the office of the A.C.R.E., Military Works, Bombay, a competent HEAD CLERK on a salary of Rs. 100 to 120 according to qualifications. Only men having a thorough knowledge of the rules and regulations of the M.W.S., or P.W.D., and who have served in the higher clerical grades of these two departments need apply. Applications will be received by the A.C.R.E., Bombay District, up to the 15th August only. The selected candidate will receive a reply and he will be on probation for 3 months. 9254

NOTICE.

TO BE LET.

A BUNGALOW on the Chinchpugly Parel Tank Road, No. 29, Bombay, on the Hill with the accommodation of 2 Side Rooms, Dining Room, The Middle Hall (Drawing Room) with big Verandas on the front and back with a big Porch on which stands. spacious Bed Room with ten windows on all four sides airy, having a view of Kurla, Mahalaxmi, Bandra, Bombay and all surroundings. The Bungalow has got a large garden with a compound of 17,000 yards well furnished with fruit trees Alphonso, Pier, Mangoes, etc., flowers of varieties with pots. A small double storied open air Tea House, Kitchen, Stable accommodating 3 horses, carriages and syces, servants outhouses, Store Rooms, Closets and privies. The rent will be Rs. 225 per month including the use of fruits and flowers, etc., in the compound, otherwise Rs. 200 per mensem excluding the use of fruits and flowers. The Bungalow belongs to the late Dr. Weir, who was Health Officer, Bombay Municipality. Please apply to

H. H. W.
C/o Messrs. King King & Co.,
9225 Post Box No. 110, Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that our client has contracted to purchase from Dr. RAJABALLI VISRAM PATEL, the below mentioned property.

All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, charge, lien, lease, inheritance, trust, gift, sale, easements or otherwise howsoever are requested to make known the same in writing to the undersigned at their office at 5, Bell Lane Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claims, if any, will be deemed to be waived and the persons setting up such claims will be precluded therefrom and the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claims or claim.

THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO

All that piece or parcel of Government Quit and Ground Rent land or ground situate lying and being at Duncan Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 171 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2411, New No. 9456, Old Survey No. 4 and New Survey No. 5663 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7459 and Street Nos. 334-336 and which said premises are bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Thaker Assur Khatoo, on or towards the South by the property of Thaker Rowji Tairsi, on or towards the East by the said Duncan Road, and on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage.

JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Dated this 8th day of August, 1917. 9238

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SHANKER MARUTIRAO JADHAV, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a barber ..... Deceased

DEWOOBAI, widow of SHANKER MARUTIRAO JADHAV, the deceased abovenamed of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Chira Bazar outside the Fort, on behalf of the minors Ganpat, Sadashiv and Janardhan ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Thirty-first day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and seventeen and in the eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Acting Prothonotary.

W. J. HOWARD.

Dated the 1st day of August 1917.

DEWOOBAI, widow
Petitioner in Person.
9256.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that [redacted] JEE PADAMSEY has agreed to sell to our client, SHAH MANJEE MOTEE, the property hereinafter mentioned.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant Fazandari land or ground, situate, lying and being at Worlee, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,600 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 15-17 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3327 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the public road, on or towards the West by the property of Parka Dolla and Co., on or towards the North by the vacant land of Warden and on or towards the South by the Hill Road and which said premises are now in the occupation of Vendor.

Dated this 8th day of August, 1917.

WADIA, GHANDY & Co.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.

9260

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 136 of 1916.

RAGHOONATHDAS GOPALDAS and others ..... Plaintiffs

v

SHIVRAM SHAYANNA ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 5th day of March, 1917, the following immoveable properties will be sold in seven Lots by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on the respective premises at Poona, on the undermentioned days:—

Lot No. 1.—On FRIDAY, the 24th day of August, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

Lot No. 2.—On FRIDAY, the 24th day of August, 1917, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Lot No. 3.—On FRIDAY, the 24th day of August, 1917, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

Lot No. 4.—On SATURDAY, the 25th day of August, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

Lot No. 5.—On SATURDAY, the 25th day of August, 1917, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Lot No. 6.—On SATURDAY, the 25th day of August, 1917, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

Lot No. 7.—On SATURDAY, the 25th day of August, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the plaintiffs and the defendant abovenamed in.

LOT NO. 1.—Bungalow No. 11, situate at North Petty Staff Line, Poona Cantonment, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Government Road, on the West and South by Bungalow No. 12 belonging to the defendant and on the North by the outhouses appertaining to Bungalow No. 10, the wall intervening being joint.

LOT NO. 2.—Bungalow No. 12, situate at North Petty Staff Line Cantonment Poona, and bounded as follows:—On the East and South by the Government Road, on the West by the Government Post Office and Hussain Building and on the North by bungalows bearing Nos. 10 and 11 and Hussain Building.

LOT NO. 3.—Bungalow No. 14, situate at Sholapur Road, Poona and bounded as follows:—On the East by Bungalow No. 13, belonging to Shapurji Seth Parsi, on the West by vacant land and beyond that by a Nala, on the South by vacant land and the Mootha Canal boundary and on the North by the Government Road.

LOT NO. 4.—Bungalow No. 148, situate at Main Street, Poona, and bounded as follows:—On the East and West by the Government Road, on the South by a lane, and beyond that the boundary of Bungalow No. 149, and on the North by Bungalow No. 147 and barbers' houses.

LOT NO. 5.—Bungalow No. 154, situate at Main Street, Poona, and bounded as follows:—On the East by Bhaoo Mansaram's bungalow, on the West by the Government Road, on the South by Bungalow No. 155 with a joint lane between them and on the North by Parsi Burjorji's Karkhana.

LOT NO. 6.—Bungalow No. 155, situate at Main Street, Poona, and bounded as follows:—On the East by Bhaoo Mansaram's bungalow, on the West by the Government Road, on the South by Bungalow No. 156, the wall of the outhouse being joint and on the North by Bungalow No. 154, the lane being joint.

LOT NO. 7.—Bungalow No. 156, situate at Main Street, Poona, and bounded as follows:—On the East and West by the Government Road, on the South by Bungalow No. 157 and on the North by Bungalow No. 155 belonging to the defendant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Wadia Ghandy & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 2nd day of July, 1917.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
8995 Commissioner.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.

NIGHTLY AT 6-45 & 10.

ONLY 2 MORE NIGHTS OF THIS POPULAR CINEMA BILL.

"THE SIGN OF THE POPPY"

A tremendously exciting mystery story of a Chinaman's hatred of an American merchant and the result of his cunning plots.

MISS ELLA HALL
in
"THE BUGLER OF ALGIERS"

A stirring story of French valour in Africa and of Prussian Brutality in France.

The latest
PATHE GAZETTE.

SPLENDID MUSICAL SELECTIONS BY THE EUROPEAN ORCHESTRA.

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4
Box seats Rs. 2.

AMUSEMENTS.

WHERE?

Where was the necklace found?
Who found it?
Why was it put there?
After it was found
What was done with it?

Could it have been the work of a person of unbalanced mind?
Could it have been just a plain thief?
Could other than a clever crook have done the job?

All these questions clearly answered in that super-serial photoplay

THE PURPLE MASK

in which you see the popular idols of millions of movie fans.

GRACE CUNARD AND FRANCIS FORD

You will see a play that for real gripping thrills,—real romance and fascinating, stands alone in the serial world. You will delight in the Kaleidoscopic events, the tremendously rapid action, the suspense and the exceptionally clever work of the great cast of Universal Players. See the first 3 Episodes **Only.**

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW

OF

THE PURPLE MASK

AT THE

ITALIAN CINEMA

ELDORADO

LAMINGTON ROAD—North.

Special Holiday Matinee at 4-45 to-day.

OUR GREAT GALA NIGHT IS TO-NIGHT!

PALACE OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

6-30 TO-NIGHT 10

THE GAIETY CO.

presents

A Complete Change of Programme To-night

Introducing

THE NEW BOMBAY FAVOURITES

LA PETIT ZILLA
LA PETIT ZILLA

The Pantomime Specialist in New Songs, Catchy Choruses and Dancing Extraordinary

XAIDA STELLA
XAIDA STELLA

The Australian Vesta Tilley in New Numbers and a

SONG SCENA
BACHELOR DAYS
MISS

QUEENE LLOYD
QUEENE LLOYD

The cutest kid ever appeared on any stage

In Some more new Songs and popular Choruses

STEVE BUCKINGHAM
STEVE BUCKINGHAM

LONDON'S GENIAL COMEDIAN

in a Budget of up-to-date Songs

To Conclude with

A MUSICAL MELANGE

By

ZILLA XAIDA

And

TOOTS

Introducing

Solos on Musical RATTLES
Aluminium CHIMES etc. etc.

ABOVE VARIETIES

will be intercepted by

Pathes,' Exclusive Comedy

MAX'S ELOPEMENT

and

A 2 part Powerful Drama

THE

LILY OF THE WOODS.

FOLLOW THE CROWD

6-30 TO-NIGHT 10

To the GAIETY

To the Best Show in Town

AT POPULAR PRICES.

R(. 3, 2, 1, As. 8 & 4.

POONA RACES

For Results of To-day's Racing

Visit us TO-NIGHT at the GAIETY at 6-30 &10

Where it will be shown on the Screen.

THE EXCELSIOR

BOMBAY'S LEADING THEATRE.

The Operatic Event of 1917.

EVERY EVENING AT 9-30

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

presents the

BANDMAN OPERA CO,

TO-NIGHT AND TO-MORROW AT 9-30.

The World's Record Breaker

"THE MERRY WIDOW"

Saturday 11th, Sunday 12th at 9-30

The Dainty Musical Comedy

"TINA"

SUNDAY 12TH AT 6 P. M.

HALF PRICE MATINEE.

"THE BING BOYS ARE HERE"

PRICES AS USUAL.

Plan at ROSE & Co.

from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. Daily.

Saturday from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Matinee Plan Open all day

Sunday at the Excelsior.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-30.

EXCELSIOR PICTURES.

OFFICIAL WAR FILMS.

MAX LINDER COMEDY.

PATHE DRAMA IN 2 ACTS.

'FOR HONOUR & COUNTRY"

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.

LAMINGTON ROAD.

TO-NIGHT.

"THE ROMANTIC JOURNEY"

A GOLD ROOSTER PLAY

IN 5 PARTS

Featuring for the first time in India.

WILLIAM COURTENAY

AND

ALICE DOVEY.

THRILLING, ROMANTIC AND MYSTERIOUS.

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest.

HOOEY HEROES

Comic.

7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily.

MATINEE—Saturday and Sunday 5 p. m.

POPULAR PRICES.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Aug. 7th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		4,000
" " Sales of East Ind an		1,000
" " Imports		9,000
Mid. Americans		19.85
Egyptian F. G. F.		32.75
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Oct.	26.15
	Jan.	25.78
	Mar.	26.05

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 7th

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Prices fixed for to-day.

Months.	To-day's opening price
Aug	18.50
Aug.-Sept.	18.17
Sept.-Oct	17.67
Oct.-Nov.	17.45
Nov.-Dec	17.06
Dec.-Jan	16.96
Jan.-Feb	16.90
Feb.-Mar	16.71
Mar.-Apl.	16 62
April-May	16.56
May-June	16.46
June-July	16.38

EGYPTIAN FUTURES.

Liverpool Aug. 7th

Prices fixed for to-day

Months.	To-day's price.
Oct.	27 75
Nov.	26.60

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 7th

M G Bengal Good	16.20
" " Fully Good	16.45
" " Fine	16.70
No 1 Oomra Good	17.70
" " Fully Good	17.95
" " Fine	18.20
M.G. Broach Good	19.04
" " Fully Good	19.22
" " Fine	19.46

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Aug. 7th.

	Bales.
Egyptian Visible Supply	122,000
East Indian " "	101 000
American " "	1,437 000
Other " "	52,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 6th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" to Continent...	Nil
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9 1/8
Demand Bills	4.75.55
Silver Commercial Bars	80 3/4

New York, Aug. 7th

Day's Receipts at all U. S Ports	11,000
Futures at New York Oct.	25 97— 9
" " Jan.	25.46 + 1
" " Mar.	25.22 + 2
Stock of Cotton at New York	26.00 + 20
" New Orleans	25 25 +62
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	24.95 + 1
" " Jan.	25.05 + 5

MONEY MARKET.

London, Aug. 7th.

Bar Silver Spot	41 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver :—Continental buying Indian bear coverings Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 13/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/8
" " 6 "	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	4
" 7 day market loans	4 1/4
Consols 2½ %	56
Rupee Paper 5½ % Nominal	45½
Indian Stock 5½ % Sterling Loan	87
Government Securities 3 %	57
Ex. On London at Paris Francs Not offered.	27.44

WAR LOANS.

London, Aug. 7th.

3½ % 1920—1928	88½
4½ % 1925—1945	89 6
[illegible]	94 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 7th

RAPESEED	
Rapeseed. Ferozepore usual Bold per ton July-Aug. Value	595
Rapeseed, Ferozepore ordinary July-Aug.	592/6
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, ex-Ship per ton July-Aug Buyers	600
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore ex-Ship per ton July-Aug. Value	585
LINSEED.	
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Per ton Aug-Sept.	600
Linseed Small grain Aug. Sept.	590
METALS.	
English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£125½
JAVA SUGAR.	
Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Oct-Dec Sellers	19/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec Sellers	22/6
Tone :—Inactive.	
RUBBER.	
Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Aug.-Sept. Value	2/2½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug	2/6½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Aug. 8.

Liverpool closed 50 points higher yesterday, and this morning Good Broach April was quoted Rs. 486/7, and Fully Good Bengal January Rs. 366. Business was done during the morning in Good Broach at Rs. 493 on Association terms. The Marwadi bazaar opened easier at Rs. 478 for Good Broach and advanced to Rs. 480, subsequently fluctuating between Rs. 479 and Rs. 480½, while on Association terms transactions were made at Rs. 488. Later on the bazaar rate was Rs. 482. At Colaba there was little doing and the market closed quiet as under. Our quotations for New Crop are the bazaar rates on Exchange terms.

Ready cotton continues quiet with only a very moderate demand.

QUOTATIONS 6-15 P.M.

OLD CROP.

Fine M. G. Bengal	Sept.		381
Good M. G. Westerns	Augt-Sept.		441
Good H. G. Westerns	Augt-Sept.		429
Good Sawgd. Dharwar	Augt-Sept.		487
Good M. G. Coompta	Augt-Sept.		491
Good M. G. Mirai	Augt-Sept.		484

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	April	Rs	478
Fine Khamgaon Akola	January	"	457
" Khandeish	"	"	448
" Muthia	"	"	403
" Bengal	"	"	370
Fully Good Bengal	"	"	358

Quotation for NEW CROP are nett, less 5½ per cent discount having been abolished.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION

QUOTATIONS 8th AUGUST 1917.

Growths.	Superfine	Fine	F G	Gd	F. G.	Delivery
M. G. Bengals	397	387	377			Ready.
d.G. Sind Punj.b.	397	387	377			"
M. G. Athni-Miraj "Good Staple"				485		"
w-Gunned Dharwar				485	478	"
M. G Westerns				458	444	"
H.G. Westerns				445	434	
M.G. Compta				500	486	
M. G. Kadi Viramgam			524	512		
M.G Dhrangadra			529	509		

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 8th August 1917, at 4-30 p.m.

Growths	Superfine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (M G)		375	362		1/25th Jan. 18
Bengals (M G)		384	372		Ready & Sept.
Broach-Punjab (M G)		384	372		Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)		380	350	330	Ready
Oomra M.G. (Fair-Staple)		440			1/25th Jan. 18
Akola & Khamgaum		427	402		Ready
Karanja (M G)		460			
Oomra watee descriptions (M G)		412	402		Ready
Dhamangaum					
Poolgaum M G		424	404		Ready
Yeotmal (M G)		430	416		Ready
Bagnore					
Kampul (M G)		418	410		Ready
Wardha H'gnat (M G)		418	423		Ready
Broach (M G)		470	455	435	Ready
				479	1/25th Apl 18
Muthia (M.G.)		385	365		Ready
		410			1/25th Jan. 18
			Good	F.G	F.
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.			480	466	Ready
Sawgd Dharwar			488	473	Ready
			482		August/Sept.
Westerns (M.G.)			458	443	Ready
Westerns H.G.			448	433	Ready
Coompta (M.G.)			494	479	Ready
			485		August/Sept.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 7th August :—

Cotton	7 160 bales
Wheat	11 205 cwts
Linseed	9 933 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed	Nil
Gingellyseed	295 "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	5,485 "
Castorseed	4 827 "
Rice	1,207 "
Myrabolams	179 "
Cottonseed	463 "
Mowraseed	15 "
Gram	202 "
Jowar	416 "
Maize	Nil "
Barley	712 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce

Bombay, Aug 8th—8 p.m.

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Bail. Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70 30	42 0 0	6 5 0
" Cawapore 70.30	41 8 0	6 4 0
" Karachi Bangla	41 0 0	6 4 0
Rapeseed Brown Delhi	6 4 0	6 10 0
" Cawnpore	6 4 0	6 10 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	7 2 0	7 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	7 14 0	8 4 0
" Thin	7 6 0	7 12 0
Teaseed, White 55.15	43 8 0	9 2 0
" Gajar 75 25	42 8 0	8 14 0
" Gajar 50 50	36 0 0	8 0 0
" Black	7 7 0	7 13 0
Poppyseed, White	39 0 0	8 2 0
Groundnuts	4 2 0	4 6 0
Mowraseed	26 0 0	4 6 0
Jawa	36 4 0	8 4 0
Arandi		
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat Sept.	6 7 0	
Linseed Sept.	8 8 0	

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER.

Shipped from Bombay on 6th August :—

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P Railway	5	5,430
S. B. & C. I. Railway	5	5,585

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages	Value Rs.	From
5 packages rupees	14,000	Aden.

BULLION.

Bombay, Aug. 8.

The silver market was steady.
Bar Gold, 25-13.
Shield Sovereign, 17.
Dragon, 15-12.
Silver Ready ex-Duty, 97-4.
Silver 1st Sett. ex-Duty, 97-4.
Silver 2nd Sett. ex-Duty, 97-10.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer, 1/4 7/32.
Bank Demand Drafts, 1/4 9/32.
3 Months' Sight Credits, 1/4 19/32.
Bank Demand on France, Fr. 185¼.
3 Months' Sight France, Fr. 192.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 180½.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 281½.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 150.
60 Days' Sight Japan, Rs. 147.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 309½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

5 per cent. War Loan, 1929-47 :—
Cum-warrant, 95.
Warrant, 3 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 86.
4 per cent. Conversion Terminable Loan, 95.
3½ per cent. small pieces, 66.
3 per cent. small pieces, 57.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 months' notice, 78.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond long dated, 75.
Municipal long dated, 74.
Municipal short dated, 76.
City Improvement Trust 60 years January-July, 73½.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 90.
Sanitary, 93.
The following are the Bank rates :—
Bank of Bombay, 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 8 per cent.

SHARES

The share market ruled steady the whole day with prices well maintained owing to good rains and handsome dividends which are about to be declared.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,807/8 to 1,820 and closed at 1,817/8. Fazulbhoys from 832/8 to 825 and closed at 830, Madhavjees from 2,200 to 2,195, Indore-Malwas from 390 to 387/8, and Simplexs from 737/8 to 732/8.

Centurys declined to 352/8, Crescents to 247/8, Currimbhoys to 365, Indian Bleachings to 270, Advances 1,025, New Greats to 212/8, Pearls to 545, and Davids to 540.

Bombay Dyeings improved to 1,000, Bombay Uniteds to 727½, Finlays to 340, Manockji Petits to 1,660, Swadeshis to 1,825, and Tata Mills Ordinary to 700.

Tata Ordinary shares were placed between 285 to 287/8, Katni Ordinary shares between 273/12 to 286/4 and closed at 280, and Deferreds improved to 1,000.

Alcock Ashdowns improved to 985, Bombay Tramways to 355, and Tata Hydros to 1,170.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
(Incorporated in England).

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 4th Aug. 1917.

		Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 4th Aug. 1917.			
G. I. P. Rly.		17,31,700	3,70,69,204
A. D. C. Rly.		50,200	9,95,547
B. K. Rly.		5,200	82,103
C. B. Rly.		5,000	1,07,148
Total		17,92,100	3,82,51,002
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 4th Aug. 1916			
G. I. P. Rly.		14,92,731	3,42,71,489
A. D. C. Rly.		47,235	10,49,182
B. K. Rly.		5,770	1,22,477
C. B. Rly.		4,627	1,55,234
Total		15,50,363	3,55,98,382
Inc. or Dec.	G. I. P. Rly.	+2 38,969	+27,94,715
	A. D. C. Rly.	+2,965	—53,635
	B. K. Rly.	—570	—40,374
	C. B. Rly.	+373	—48,086

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 4th Aug, 1917...	10,700	2,06,812
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 4th Aug. 1916	6,553	1,97,229
Increase or Decrease	+4,147	+ 9,583

Dhond Baramati Railway.

	Total for the week Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 4th Aug. 1917	2,700	4,87,200
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 4th Aug. 1916	1,117	34,520
Increase or Decrease	+ 1,583	+14,200

NOTE.—Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st May 1917.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7.

The market for jute mill shares opened steady to firm and a fair volume of business was reported without any feature of special interest, closing prices were the best of the day. Among coal shares Ondal were in strong request and advanced to 18-12 while Bokaro Ramgarh also improved to Rs. 13. In miscellaneous section Carew advanced to Rs. 110. Flour mill shares were asked for and there was a strong buying of both Calcutta City Flour and Hooghly Flour. Titaghur paper shares were easier at Rs. 138 to 142. Ryam Sugar Coy has declared dividend and bonus amounting to Rs. 10 per share for the year just closed. The following sales took place :—

Coal :—Bokaro and Ramgurh 13; Burrakur 36-4 to 36-12; Empire 10-8; Ondal (ord) 17-4, 17-8, to 18-1.

Jute :—Alliance (ord) 420, 422-8; Auckland (ord) 262, 263-8; Barnagore (ord) 96, 97; Clive (ord) 176, 174, 175; Dalhousie (ord) 346; Fort William (ord) 184, 185, 181; Howrah (ord) 363, 365; Hooghly (pref) 14-4; Kamarhatty (ord) 374, 375, 373; Northbrook (ord) 35-12; 36; Reliance (ord) 356; Standard (ord) 409, 410, 412-8, 400; Union (ord) 515.

Miscellaneous :—Bank of Bengal 1,470; Bengal Nagpur Cotton 115, 116; Cawnpore Sugar 175, 176; Carew and Co. 108-8, 109-8, 110; Calcutta City Flour 20-8, 20-12; Howrah Oil 72; Kluang Rubber 9-12, 9-14; Russa Engineering (new shares) 190 s. 1.; Russa Engineering (ord shares) 205 s. 1.; Titaghur Paper (ord) 138 to 142.

Tea :—Pussimbing 10-8, 10-12.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 65-14 to 66-4 and small lots were done at Rs. 66-8 to 66-12.

MADRAS PORT,

IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 8.

The report of the working of the Madras Port Trust shows that the tonnage of hides and skins exported was 50 per cent. larger than the previous year average. That of minerals was three times as much as the previous average. There were serious declines in almost everything in imports and exports for genuine trade, due to absence of shipping facilities. Imports of Iron and Steel were some 40 per cent. less than in the previous year and imports of piece-goods likewise declined. In exports the groundnut business still further declined by some 30 per cent. and cotton at about the same rate. As many as 1,475 cases of kerosine oil had been shipped by country vessels by the end of the year.

The outstanding event in the year was a cyclone which did damage that will cost fifteen lakhs to repair.

J. H. W. Tozer, R.G.A., Army Service Corps, attached to the 159th Battery, died of dysentery at the Maharaja Gaekwar Hospital on the 3rd instant.

THE EMPIRE

BOMBAY'S MOST BEAUTIFUL THEATRE.

THE YOUNGEST LEADING LADY IN THE WORLD !

Baby Marie Osborne
Baby Marie Osborne

The Cuddly Kid

IN

"Twin Kiddies"
"Twin Kiddies"
"Twin Kiddies"

A bewitching photo-play of tears and laughter.

4,000 feet.

THE LOVABLE CUDDLY KID

BABY MARIE OSBORNE AGED 4 YEARS.

The smallest leading lady of the age famed in filmdom as the most charming and delightful Baby Star.

A BORN GENIUS OF UNDOUBTED POWERS.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-30 & 10 P. M.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 26.

The following casualties are announced :—

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut E W Allchorn, East Yorkshires.
Lieut A J Bailey, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A H B Bosher, Field Artillery.
Lieut A R H Bowdler, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J C Boys, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut H Brown, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut F E Carrington, Yorkshire L. I.
Second-Lieut F Channing, Somersets.
Second-Lieut T G Coates, Dorsets.
Lieut E A Collis, Engineers.
Second-Lieut W H Dawson, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut G W Dixon, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G Durston, Somersets.
Second-Lieut T M Edwards, Field Artillery.
Capt F Ellis, Medicals.
Second-Lieut A Feord, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut H Fisher, Engineers.
Second-Lieut W H E Fransham, Londons.
Lieut T W R Haycraft, Engineers.
Second-Lieut G R W Hodgson, Machine-gun Corps.
Lieut F F S Holden, South Staffords.
Lieut A E Hutchinson, Yeomanry.
Capt W Jones, Field Artillery.
Capt A C Lads, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut M Laidlaw, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut D L Middlemas, Engineers.
Second-Lieut A R H Moss, Flying Corps.
Lieut R S G Paget, Irish Guards.
Second-Lieut H V Parker, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut J G Paterson, Garrison Artillery.
Capt J S Phillips, South Staffords.
Lieut C R Pilcher, Engineers.
Second-Lieut H St C Pelgrim, Field Artillery.
Lieut E S Playle, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut S Porter, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut H B Richmond, Londons.
Second-Lieut E L Robinson, South Lancashires
Lieut-Col A W F Sayres, Medicals.
Second-Lieut S F Smith, Field Artillery.
Capt W H Tickler, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut J A E Trenchard, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E H Vanderpump, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R S Verley, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut W J Voss, Trench-mortar Battery.
Second-Lieut D Whittle, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut W A Wilkinson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut S Williams, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut N W Wise, Field Artillery.

OFFICIAL CORRECTIONS.

KILLED.

Capt G H Wilson, Garrison Artillery. should read G. A.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut N H V Coghill, Northamptons should read Cogill.

LONDON, July 27.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut G C Bristow, West Kents.
Major S J Burton, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut Despard, Inniskillings.
Lieut C J Forster, Field Artillery.
Lt-Colonel E B G Gregge-Hopwood, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut G L T Maddison, Field Artillery.
Lieut E C J Manly, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut C R H Orford, Lancashire Fusiliers
Second-Lieut J E Parkes, Engineers.
Second-Lieut F W Peters, Essex.
Second-Lieut E C Van Eeghen, Garrison Artillery

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut B H B Lethbridge, Bedfords.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieut R J Deane, Field Artillery.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut V H Adams, Engineers.
Captain L Aston, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut J A Bebington, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut F E Bennett, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut T L Bowen, Garrison Artillery
Second-Lieut S F Braddy, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut K R Bull, West Kents.
Second-Lieut C H C Burrows, Engineers.
Captain R H Capel, Field Artillery.
Captain R G Clarke, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut M C Davidson, Machine-gun Corps.
Lieut H F Day, Hon Art Co.
Second-Lieut C V Dayus, Essex.
Second-Lieut A T S L de la Croix, Yeomanry
Second-Lieut W N Doley, North Staffords.
Lieut R D Duff, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut W Eatock, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut J G T Ecoles, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut C H Evans, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut D Fenton, Garrison Artillery.
Captain C C Francis, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut N B Francis, Londons.
Second-Lieut L W Fyson, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut H E Godfrey, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut G B Hall, Gloucesters.
Captain W C Harrison, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut P W Hathaway, Engineers.
Captain C G Henderson-Roe, West Kents.
Second-Lieut W H Hirst, Essex.
Second-Lieut F G Hobbs, Yorks L. I.
Second-Lieut E J Holford-Strevens, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut K L Ironside, Field Artillery.
Captain L D Johnston, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut G A Keay, Field Artillery.
Major S A Kellagher, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E W Kirby, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut F C Knox, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut J N Lancefield, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut A E Ledbury, Engineers.
Captain R J Lowcock, Sherwoods.
Lieut J B C Madge, Flying Corps.
Captain E Mansfield, Medicals.
Second-Lieut A C Michelson, Field Artillery.
Captain C H Miskin, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut H L Morgan, Engineers.
Major G T J Morris, Field Artillery.
Lieut F M Mulgrew, Field Artillery.
Major T D Murray, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut E Pearmund, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut E W Pyle, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut D L Roberts, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H Selley, Londons.
Lt-Colonel J Sherwood-Kelly, Inniskillings.
Lieut A H Soutar, Engineers.
Second-Lieut E N Spear, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R W Trump, Engineers
Second-Lieut A W Wall, Devons.
Second-Lieut R H Ward, Yorkshire L. I.
Second-Lieut A J Webb, Essex.
Second-Lieut E L Whalley, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut S S Whitelaw, Royal Scots.
Captain D E M Woodhouse, West Kents.
Second-Lieut A U Wynne-Williams, Field Artillery.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut H G C Mann, West Kents.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut B Lyons, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut A Maybury, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut S Salmon, Welsh Regiment.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut F W Grocott, West Kents.
Lieut W E Grosset, Highland Cyclist Battalion.
Second-Lieut R G Jardine, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut V Roberts, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut A S Shepherd, Flying Corps.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.

WOUNDED.

Lieut William N Lucas Shadwell, Volunteer Reserve.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING BELIEVED PRISONER, NOW OFFICIALLY REPORTED PRISONER.

Flight-Sub-Lt Leo P Paine, R. N.

(Continued from column 6.)

grams, postages, printing and circulating the Committee's Reports, etc.)	15,128	5 2
	Rs. 26,67,529	7 7
Balance at credit of current account in Bank of Bombay on 31st July 1917, Rs. 1,19,200-13-7; Amount placed on Fixed Deposit in Bank of Bombay, Rs. 13,00,000; Securities deposited with the Bank of Bombay on 4-9-14 for Safe Custody (par value), Rs. 15,000; Securities deposited with the Bank of Bombay on 13-4-15 for Safe Custody (par value), Rs. 2,600; Indian War Loan (earmarked for his Excellency the Viceroy's Central Fund), Rs. 15,00,000	29,36,800	13 7
Total Rs.	56,04,330	5 9

R. AITKEN,
Honorary Treasurer.

Subscriptions should be sent to the Hony. Treasurer, Imperial Indian Relief Fund, Bombay Presidency Branch, Bank of Bombay, Bombay.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

The following statement of accounts corrected up to 31st July, 1917, has been published for information :—

RECEIPTS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Contributions received in cash.	53,21,685	9	0
Contributions from the Bombay Municipality on account of Lady Hardinge War Hospital.	30,000	0	0
Contributions from Commissioner of Police on account of American Mission Hospital, Basra	5,076	0	0
Contributions received in securities 3½ Government Paper, Rs. 6,600; 4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust Bonds due 1963, Rs. 11,000	17,600	0	0
Interest received	2,29,968	12	2
	Rs. 56,04,330	5	2

DISBURSEMENTS.

Contributions towards Relief, etc. :—			
St. John Ambulance Association Red Cross Depot	5,000	0	0
Belgian Relief Fund	67,846	11	0
Servian Red Cross Fund	22,559	1	6
Montenegrin Red Cross Fund	3,750	0	0
Royal Army Temperance Association	6,500	0	0
Young Men's Christian Association (in aid of work in connection with Troops in the Field in Hospitals and Convalescent Depots, etc.)	3,76,466	15	4
Red Cross War Fund	74,418	9	9
St. John's and British Red Cross Associations	75,000	0	0
For improving the amenities of the Troops	30,000	0	0
Women's Branch, Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund.	1,70,800	0	0
Sind Women's Branch, Presidency War and Relief Fund	10,000	0	0
Poona Women's Branch, Presidency War and Relief Fund	1,550	0	0
Scottish Women's Fund for Hospital at Salonika	73,847	3	11
For the benefit of wounded Turks and Arabs	10,000	0	0
Fund for Destitute Belgian Children	29,709	13	10
For relief of Handloom weavers in Southern Division	15,000	0	0
For relief of Handloom weavers in Dhulia	3,000	0	0
For relief of Handloom weavers in Bijapur District	5,000	0	0
For relief of wounded soldiers and relations of deceased soldiers in Satara District	5,000	0	0
Commandant, Military Depot, Deolali	1,000	0	0
East Indies Station Naval Fund.	11,000	0	0
Willingdon Club for sick and wounded soldiers in Poona	10,000	0	0
Men's Club at Amara	3,000	0	0
Soldiers' and Sailors' Institute at Aden	5,000	0	0
Association Nationale des Orphelins de la guerre	29,481	12	3
Willingdon Technical School for Disabled Indian Soldiers	50,000	0	0
Payment for comforts, etc., to Troops (through Women's Branch)	4,000	0	0
Allowances, etc., paid to meet appeals for assistance	40,672	12	3
	Rs. 11,39,602	15	10
St. John Ambulance War Hospital Dehra Dun	6,000	0	0
Expenditure on Lady Hardinge War Hospital, Gerard Freeman-Thomas War Hospital, Bombay Presidency Base Hospital and Byculla Club Hospital	13,58,075	12	8
Grant towards the equipment of the Lady Willingdon War Hospital at Poona	30,000	0	0
Grant towards the Electric Installation for Sassoon Hospital at Poona	10,000	0	0
Grant for the purchase of a Billiard Table for the Gerard Freeman-Thomas War Hospital	1,600	0	0
Grant for the purchase of Band instruments for the No. 34 (The Welsh) General Hospital, Deolali	1,200	0	0
Purchases and equipment of Motor Ambulances and Cars.	1,05,922	5	11
Sundries : (Stationtry tele-			

(Continued in column 5.)

To-day
Holiday Matinee at 5 p. m.
By Special Request.
"DAUHGTER of HERODIAS"
Featuring Napierkowska.
And a Choice Selection of films.
IMPERIAL
Lamington Road.

LOOK OUT FOR

"PEARL OF THE ARMY."

BOMBAY BANKING CO.'S CASE.

ACCUSED RELEASED ON BAIL IN APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Aug. 8.

At the Bombay High Court to-day, Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah heard the bail application of K. V. Gharpure, one of the accused convicted in the Bombay Banking Company's case by the Sessions Judge, Poona, and whose appeal was admitted last week. Their Lordships ordered the appellant to be released on bail on his own recognizance of Rs. 10,000 and two sureties of Rs. 500 each and ordered him to report himself to the Registrar of the High Court at intervals of not more than a week.

The application of another accused in the case V. J. Vaidya whose appeal against conviction has also been admitted last week, was then disposed of. Their Lordships ordered his release on a bail of Rs. 2,000 with two sureties of Rs. 1,000 and ordered him to report himself to the Registrar at intervals.

Mr. G. K. Gadgil, Bar-at-Law, instructed by Messrs. Patwardhan and B. K. Mohandale appeared for Gharpure, and Mr. Kher appeared on behalf of Vaidya. Mr. Patker, Government Pleader, assisted by Khan Bahadur S. C. Davar, Public Prosecutor, Poona, represented the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 9TH OF AUGUST, 1917.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BATCHELOR.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

60-16—179-15—Madh K and Ch, Nensukhdas Shivnarayen a firm v Bridichand Auraj a firm, Captain and V, Part heard.

8-17—1107-16—Little and Co, Kareandas Premji v Parashram Pandurang Mahatre and ors, Ard H D and Co.

10-17—282-16—Mulla and M, Sultanally Tyabally v Esufalli Abdul Hoosein a firm and ors, Jehangir and S.

11-17—1226-16—Mer K and Co, Byramji Nowroji Gamadia and ors v The New Mofussil Co Ltd and ors, Payne and Co.

12-17—923-15—Payne and Co, Maneckchand Virchand Narotam v Bomanji Rustomji Parelwalla and ors, Jam R and D, Moti and D, Matu J and M.

14-17—645-15—Daphtary F and D, Gordhandas Kessowji v Champsey Dossa and ors, Payne and Co, Mer K and Co, Madh K and Ch.

15-17—413-15—Payne and Co, Ahmed Sulleman Dinath v Jamnabai Edg G W and Co.

16-17—961-16—Captain and V, Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Sheikh Mahomed and anr v Abdul Kadar Haji Esmail Gul Mahomed, Matu J and M.

17-17—1297-16—Hiralal and Co, B P Dave and Co a firm v Rajaram Tyabji and Co a firm, Bhimji and Co.

18-17—470-11—Bhai K and G, Ramvallabh Harmukhrai v Gopiram Harmukhrai and ors, Soonderdas and Co

M J 19-17—16-16—Crawford B and Co, Frances Frederick Gordon v. Constance Eveline Gordon, Payne and Co.

M J 27-17—10-16—Crawford B and Co., Frances Frederick Gordon v. Constance Eveline Gordon, Payne and Co.

22-17—1313-16—Mulla and M, Tullockchand Mamraj a firm v Allibhai Mitha, Payne and Co.

23-17—1137-14—Mulla and M, Shapurji Rustomji Mistry v The Deccan Bank Ltd and ors, Kanga and S.

S C Ct 24-17-485/18503-16—Payne and Co, Ardesir Kaikhusroo Khambatta v Mohanlal Narayandas and anr, Malvi M R and Co.

26-17—558-03—Rustomji and G, Jamnabai widow v Fazalbhai Heptulla and ors, Nanu H and Co.

68-16—1402-14—Ardesir H D and Co, Harilal Keshowlal a firm v Keshowlal Hathibhai and anr, Edg G W and Co., Ard H D and Co.

64-16—1402-14—Ardesir H D and Co, Ranchodlal Mahasukhram a firm v Keshowlal Hathibhai and anr, Edg G W and Co, Ard H D and Co.

65-16—191-15—Ardeshir H D and Co. Harjivan Jaichand and ors v Messrs S Narayen and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

233-17—Unwalla P and P, Charandas Khatao Waghji v Navivahu widow and ors, Captain and V, Craigie B and C, Part heard.

1269-16—Captain and V, Navibai widow v Charandas Khatao, Unwalla P and P.

S C 1024-16—Hiralal and Co, Damodar Savlaram Yende v The Indian Vijaya Co Ltd, Dik Dh and P.

76-14 Ard H D and Co, Damaji Dewsey Virpar v Haji Joosub Haji Mahomed Captain and V.

1219-16—Amin and D, Sabrabibi v Abdulkarim Abdul Rahim Hafiz and ors, Mulla and M, Amin and D.

235-17—Edgelow G W and Co, Sukkerkhanum widow v Piarally Mooraj and ors. Mancher and Nar.

1053-16—Parmanand and Co, Lakhmidas Bhimji v Waman Shridhar Apte, Daph F and D

382-17—Payne and Co. Noorbhai Nathubhai Motiwalla a firm v. H. A. Mahomed, Daph F and D.

397-17 Parmanand and Co. Narmadashankar Harjivan Joshi v. Pestonji Dadabha Padshah and anr. Hiralal & Co.,

425-17.—Purnanand & Co., Haji Maulabux Panaulla v. Ahsanally Mazherally Kanga & S.

568-16—Little and Co. Messrs Weld and Co a firm v. N B Samant, M B Chothia,

978-16.—Vachha & Co., Messrs Framroze Rustomji Kharas a firm v. Messrs Goculdas Dossa & Co., a firm, Mulla & Mulla.

1105-15.—Matu J & M, Dharamsey Jetha & Co., a firm v. Nensukhdas Shivnarayen & anr, Madh K & Ch.

1396-16—Mans H M and Co, Mawji Velji v Gordhandas Dossa & ors, Sme B and Co.

732-07.—Jehangir G & B, R D Sethna v Lookhmanji Esmailji & ors, Payne & Co.

130-17—Chiff M and K. Vallabhdas Luxumidas Thakkar v Udhavji Luxumidas Thakkar, Surajmal and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

1136-15—Payne and Co, Khatubai v Mahomed Haji Abu and ors, Wadia G and Co, Surveyor and Co, Little and Co, Part heard.

373-16—Wadia G and Co, Messrs Brandon and Co a firm v The Secretary of State for India in Council, E F Nicholson, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

739-17—Sme B and Co, Mansukhlal Chhaganlal Desai v Nuzeralli Hussonalli Mookhi.

FOR DISMISSAL IN COURT.

167-17—Surajmal and Co, Narbheram Dullabhji Ved v The Pioneer Bank Ltd (in liquidation), Bhaishanker K and G.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

608-17—Khandvala and Co, Poonamchand Tulsiram v Durgadatt Sawalka, C P D'Cunha.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

S C 533-17—Motichand and D, Keshavji Hirji v Tokersi Velji, Kharas and Co, Part heard.

594-17—Jam R and D, Dayal Lalji a firm v Keshavji Ramdas a firm, Mulla and Mulla.

1272-16—Payne and Co, The Central Bank of India Ltd and anr v Cawasji and Maneckji a firm, Mehta D and L.

72-17—Motichand and D, Seshmal Sankerlal and Co a firm v Messrs Shivji Gordhan a firm, Mehta D and L.

1218-16—Craigie B & Co, The Bank of India Ltd v Fatehchand Vishandas and ors, Patell and Eze.

37-17—Maneck D and Co, (for a pauper), Dewji Mowji v Ganpat Nagsey and anr.

849-15—Ard H D and Co, Vardhman Bros Ltd v Messrs Ramchandra Doongersidas a firm, Patell and Eze.

338-17—Little and Co, Messrs Weld and Co a firm v Mathuraprasad Nandshanker.

1405-15—Amin and D, Fatmabai widow v Fatmabai widow and ors, Payne and Co.

1232-16—Tyebji D and Co, Krishnabai widow v Piaribai widow and ors, Bhai K and G.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

EXCEEDING THE SPEED LIMIT.

MOTORIST FINED RS. 20.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad Deputy Inspector Hobson charged Mr. H. V Powell with driving motor car No. 3225, belonging to Messrs. Nowroji Wadia and Sons, in a rash and negligent manner.

The facts of the case as alleged by the Prosecution were that about 1-30 on the afternoon of the 19th July, Mr. Hobson was going in a taxi car testing its speed by means of a speedometer along Queen's Road from Marine Lines in the direction of Fort. As he came near the Marine Lines War Hospital, the accused drove up his car from behind, passed the taxi, and, before the taxi carrying Mr. Hobson could approach Church Gate Station, he was out of sight. The taxi was proceeding at the rate of twenty miles an hour and the car driven by the accused at a speed of twenty-five to thirty miles an hour.

The accused pleaded not guilty. He said he was driving at a speed of about twenty-five miles an hour and exceeded the statutory limit of twenty miles an hour. The road was clear at the time and he was driving carefully.

Mr. J. B. T. Johnstone said he was in the accused's car at the time. The accused was driving very carefully, especially whilst passing along the corners of side streets. The car was not going more than twenty-five miles an hour.

The Magistrate held that on the admission both of the accused and his witness, the accused had exceeded the statutory limit. He convicted the accused, fined him Rs. 20 and ordered the conviction to be endorsed on the license.

TWO MORE PROSECUTIONS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Inspector Sheehy charged Nathu Nurbhai, driver of motor car No. 2285, with rash and negligent driving. It was alleged that at 8 p.m., on the 25th July Mr. Sheehy was driving along Queen's Road towards Chowpatti, when the accused overtook his car near Sonapur Burjal ground. The accused was driving from the wrong side of the road and passed four cars at a high speed. The accused pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 15.

Inspector Sheehy charged Devji Luxmon with driving motor car No. 5876, belonging to Mr. Pragji Surji, in a rash and negligent manner. It was alleged that on the 20th July the accused drove from Colaba towards the Cuffe Parade at a speed twenty-five miles an hour. The accused was fined Rs. 15.

ALLEGED BREAKING OF BAIL BOND.

ACCUSED BROUGHT BACK FROM CALCUTTA.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad heard arguments in the matter in which at the instance of Deputy Inspector T. P. Fitzgerald, a notice was issued calling upon Mr. C. W. B. Clegg and Mr. Herbert Crawford to show cause why they should not forfeit Rs. 1,000, the amount of the bail-bond which Mr. Clegg had signed as an accused and Mr. Crawford as his surety. Mr. P. Godinho appeared for Mr. Crawford.

Mr. Fitzgerald said a requisition was made but the accused failed to turn up on the 10th April and was brought down from Calcutta on the 7th May in pursuance of a warrant. He saw Mr. Crawford after Mr. Clegg left Bombay.

Inspector Fuller said the expense of bringing Mr. Clegg from Calcutta came to Rs. 265.

Mr. Godinho contended that the Police did not tell Mr. Crawford the date on which they required the attendance of Mr. Clegg and that no requisition was actually served on Mr. Clegg on account of his having left Bombay by the 10th April. The amount of the bail should not be forfeited.

Mr. Clegg said the Police never told him anything about attending on any particular day.

The further hearing was adjourned.

"CONSTITUTIONALISM."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—If there is any feature of the Indian movement for Home Rule, which should mark it out as a movement peculiarly fitted to the temperament of the people, and as clearly and distinctly distinguishable from movements of a political nature in the West, it is the intense sense of law-abidingness of the people. The Indians innate love of peace, and of constitutional agitation in any sphere of National activity makes the present movement of Home Rule for India, peculiarly Indian. Not that the people are cowed by the frowns of authority; not that their love of the Motherland is qualified by their love of constitutionalism; not that there has been offered no sufficient incentive or provocation to them to rise above all considerations of respect for constitutionalism. On the contrary, if the truth be told, sufficient, and it may be said, more than enough provocation has been offered to the people by those whose only justification to be where they are is to secure and watch over the peaceful and legitimate development of the national life in all its aspects. Instead of a policy of sympathetic co-operation with the people, whose secular destinies are entrusted to their care, we find them engaged in the task of crushing their national aspirations, by ways and means which beat all attempts at an adequate description of same. These are the facts of the Indian situation as we find it to-day. In the face of these facts, sufficiently chilling in themselves, how does the Indian comport himself? The Indian agitator of the present day, notwithstanding the choice epithets coined for him by the hand-maid of the Indian bureaucracy, we mean, the Anglo-Indian Press, viz., "lotus-eater," "fire-brand" "impatient idealist", etc., will occupy a position by himself in the pages of the history of our times, by his unparalleled and uniform love of constitutionalism. All that is meant by constitutionalism here is love of progress based and carried on, on peaceful, law-abiding and constitutional lines. That has been the marked feature of our movement for Home Rule. It may even be pardonably suggested that the militant suffragists of England might well have emulated the example of their *male* fellow-citizens in this part of the British Empire in the matter of agitation for reform, or to be more explicit, for impressing upon the powers that be, the urgent necessity of a departure from an accepted mode of living and thinking in the light of contemporary events, the force and trend of public opinion based on those events and the probabilities and possibilities resulting from those events. That is a general idea of reform. Even the man in the street, has by now become alive to the hopeless inability of the Indian bureaucracy to gauge the spirit of the age. A bureaucracy that has proved itself totally incapable of being imbued with the spirit of the times in an essentially democratic age, cannot but be expected to embark upon methods to repress the progress of democratic ideas among a people under their control—methods which are least calculated scrupulously to avoid any provocation to the worst passions of a people. But what is worthy of note, in the situation created by this clash of interests—the Indian Democracy on the one hand and the Indian bureaucracy on the other is the attitude of almost stoic submission which the people have hitherto uniformly maintained in regard to what may justifiably be characterised as the pranks of a close and compact body of men finding themselves amid surroundings uncongenial to their autocratic instincts. With such a docile and submissive mass of human beings under them, what civilized nation on earth would have the heart to deny itself the opportunity of all opportunities, the privilege of all privileges, to guide them along the path of progress to the ultimate realisation of their goal—the goal of humanity, liberty and freedom? Let us hope that it is not even now too late. As a matter of fact it is never too late to mend. Human patience has a limit. Human endurance cannot be taxed beyond a certain limit. On the other hand progress is endless. Once a nation has set its heart upon progress nothing, and least of all such poor means as we find the Indian bureaucracy grasping at at present, shall stay that nation's onward march towards its goal. We do not presume the Indian bureaucracy to be ignorant of the history of human progress, as revealed in the histories of all the nations that are in the vanguard of civilized humanity to-day. Memories of the English revolution of the seventeenth century, the French revolution of the eighteenth century, and above all the circumstances attending the dawn of Democracy in North America, can certainly not be dead among the members of a governing body whose sole claim to administrative monopoly is their efficiency. But admitting that the Indian bureaucracy is efficiently manned or even that it is remarkable for its efficiency, are we to believe that this effeciency implies an indifference let us not say oblivion, to the teachings of history; a lack of sympathetic appreciation of the aspirations of the governed, and a mind hermetically closed to the inspiration of democratic feelings? We should be glad to think this inference is not strictly true. And we sincerely hope that we have not been very accurate in drawing the above inference. But knowing as we do, what the attitude of the Indian bureaucracy has consistently and persistently been, towards the growth of the democratic movement for Home Rule in the land, it may safely be asserted that it will be some time before our mistake is brought home to us. We are devoutly wishing for that time to come; and the sooner it arrives the better it will be for all concerned.

Our very love of constitutional methods, leads us to hope for the day when the Indian bureaucracy will cast off its coloured glasses, and bring itself to view the Indian situation from the angle of vision, which would be really Indian. A new angle of vision is required according to Mr. Charles Roberts, who first coined this political expression, to understand and sympathise with the democratic upheaval that is at present shaking their country to its very depths. That way perhaps lies our salvation. This is by the way a hope, prompted by our inborn love of peace and order. It may serve to bind us down to our declared policy of agitating for reform *with due regard to law*. But the question arises that when the authorities themselves continue to show a complete disregard for the feelings of the people, does not that disregard involve a change of the legitimate authority placed in their hands being stretched beyond the point where it is legitimate so long as the authorities keep within the bounds of authority conferred upon them by law, in the exercise of their duties, the people also will have a scrupulous respect and regard for that authority and will studiously avoid doing anything by word or deed as likely to transgress it. But when it is attempted by the authorities to find an excuse for their unconstitutional actions, unconstitutional from the standpoint of the governed, and that is to our mind the only standpoint to be consulted by rulers in the last resort—actions such as the recent internments, prohibition of public meetings, public procession, publication of the reports of meetings held to protest against repression etc., the authorities allow themselves for the time being the recreation of a walk on the edge of a sword. Thanks to the people's sense of high Imperial patriotism, and their never failing love of constitutional methods, the authorities are spared the unpleasant experience of seeing their own unconstitutional conduct being imitated by the people. But as has already been remarked above, the stock of all good things in this world is not illimitable. This is the psychological moment in the life of the nation and not less so in that of the Indian bureaucracy. Will they seize this moment to recast their calculations based on the hitherto supremely supercilious estimate of the people's power and capacity. Let the love of Indian people for constitutional agitation find its own reward, in the authorities duly appreciating it and developing a similar love in themselves for the true interests of the Empire.—Yours, etc,

V. B. KIRTIKER.

Bombay, Aug. 1, 1917.

DINAJPUR CONSPIRACY CASE.

ADDRESS FOR THE CROWN.

(From our Correspondent.)

DINAJPUR, Aug. 7.

In the case against Manohar Pyne and four others the Government Pleader resumed his address and dealt with the evidence of association of the accused at Dinajpur and then proceeded to consider the exhibits in the case. Cryptic letters found with Jiban Thakurta, arrested under the Defence Act at Calcutta written from Danur, explained as Dinajpur and signed as "Chinina" (know you not) requesting to be addressed as Ghosh or Bose, and also requesting the addressee to send information to the Fort about the writer's stay at Dinajpur, gave a clue to the accused Manohar with whom one Krishnalal alias Kanailal Saha lived. A cipher telegram was sent to Farmer S. P. for the arrest of Kanai by R. P. Dixon, in pursuance of which Manohar's house was searched and on the way the accused Gurudas was accidentally arrested on suspicion. Pamphlets and essays found with Gurudas connect the accused through some Rajabazar Bombs Case accused with Amulyasarkar of Pabna with whom the Indian Liberation League pamphlet was found and things found in the house where Manindra Manohar lived connect them with Hansgopal, bound down under Section 101, in the case at Berhampore, and who has been described in the judgment of that case as a member of a secret revolutionary propaganda for subverting the British Government and collecting money by robbery and murder. In the accused Gurudas' trunk were found three essays on character, duty, discipline which are revolutionary, inciting young men to kill the demon sucking the blood of mother India, apparently alluding to the British as the demon sucking the life blood of the people of India. The loan book found again with Gurudas divides the period of training into five stages recommending the different books for the different stages corresponding to the five stages in the Aumlya Sarkar Liberation League pamphlet.

The Government Pleader said that the books recommended may be innocuous, but the object for which they are advocated, namely, to prepare the minds of young men for revolutionary work, should be noted. On the back of the loan book mysterious writing, namely, "tiger 4 plus 3 equal 6," "two batches" and so forth are written. The Government Pleader suggested that these mean persons sent under the leadership of some one described as "tiger lion etc.

CONNECTION WITH FORMER CONSPIRACIES.

The Government Pleader read the Swadinbharat pamphlet extolling the murder of the D. S. P. Basanta Chatterjee, found with Gurudas. The Government pleader then referred to the exhibit blotting pad bearing the imprint of Hansgopal in the Rajabazar bomb case, then to K. H. in the account book of Hansgopal of Berhampur and some letters in the loan book of Gurudas; also to the cipher list exhibited in the Rajabazar case containing some of the Amulya Sarkar of Pabna, and from these and from the general agreement of the methods recommended in Amulya Sarkar's revolutionary pamphlets with those employed by these accused, he argued that the present accused Amulya Sarkar Hansgopal and the accused in the Rajabazar Bomb Case are connected with each other.

Then the Government Pleader read and discussed the Amulya Sarkar's revolutionary pamphlet of the Indian Liberation League consisting of the inner circle and outer circle. The latter, taking up philanthropic and such other works to attract recruits, lays down a daily routine the same as taught by the absconding Jogendra to the witness Asita. In this case the pamphlet gives in detail the work of organisation, constitution, training and minute details and concluding that members should be taught how to give statements before the Magistrate and the police to practise if necessary hypocrisy, treachery, dissimulation, falsehood, cunning, witty saying, cheating, and so forth. The Government Pleader had not concluded when the Court rose. As the Magistrate will be out on tour, further hearing was adjourned till the 20th instant.

TINDALS FINED

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Mr. John Munster of the Port Officers' Staff charged Gopal Rama and two other tindals with causing obstruction on the 27th July. It was stated that a transport boat was going into the Alexandra Dock and a hospital ship was coaling, when the accused brought their prows and prevented other prows, which were in the berth, from moving out. The accused were fined Rs. 12 each.

DARJEELING EXODUS.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT JUSTIFIES CUSTOM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DACCA, Aug. 7.

At the resumed sitting of the Bengal Legislative Council to-day, a motion recommending Government to discontinue the exodus to Darjeeling was lost by 18 votes to 10. In the course of the debate Sir Henry Wheeler, on behalf of Government, said only a section of Government, for instance members of Council. Secretaries of Government, and heads of Departments were at present going to Darjeeling. The period of stay of even Under Secretaries had been curtailed, which showed Government was anxious to reduce the expenditure. It was said that the cost of the exodus was steadily growing. It was not a fact. It was rather declining, as would be seen, from the fact that the cost of the exodus last year was Rs. 91,000 against Rs. 98,000 and Rs. 170,000 during the two earlier years.

Regarding the contention that the exodus to the hills placed Government out of contact with the people. Sir Henry said that it was not so. The post and telegraph had annihilated distance and through the press and public meetings, Government were always in contact with the people and public opinion. Lord Carmichael's opinion regarding the Darjeeling exodus was often repeated, but they were entirely personal and the majority of those who migrated to Darjeeling and who could speak with some experience did not agree with the views that less work was turned out in the hills than in the plains.

STUDENTS AND POLITICS

AHMEDABADS PROTEST AGAINST BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S CIRCULAR.

A largely attended public meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad was held on Tuesday evening in Premabhoy Hall, Mr. Jeevanlal Varajrai, barrister, presiding. In his speech the Chairman criticized the Bombay Government circulars, 1908, 1909, and 1917, prohibiting students from attending political and any public meetings. Mr. Valavbhoy, barrister, moved the main resolution that "the citizens of Ahmedabad in a public meeting enter their emphatic protest against the recent circulars of the Bombay Government prohibiting students of schools and colleges from attending public meetings. The circular is an uncalled for and unjust encroachment upon the liberties of the students of the Presidiency, as also an unjustifiable interference with the rights and discretion of the parents and heads of schools and colleges, and is calculated to create an undesirable educational atmosphere. This meeting urges an immediate withdrawal of the same in the interest of education and of the scholars."

LEAKAT HOSSEIN

SENTENCED TO TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7.

Moulvi Leakat Hossein, a Swadeshi preacher, who was prosecuted at Dacca on a charge of dissuading people from joining the army, was convicted by the magistrate to-day, under Rule 23 of Indian Defence Act and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

GRIEVANCES OF B. I. S. N. PASSENGERS.

RANGOON COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 7.

The deck passengers committee under the chairmanship of Mr. J. P. Hardiman, I.C.S., met again to-day at the Secretariat and after examining four witnesses adjourned to Saturday evening. The shortage of water on steamers going from here to India, absence of accommodation, shelter for passengers, demand of enhanced payment of passage by men on wharf and ill-treatment of passengers, were among the subjects considered.

LAST SONS MUST STAY.

"WORSE THAN PRUSSIANISM TO TAKE THEM."

On June 8th the Shoreditch Tribunal decided that family service in the war must count when they granted six months' exemption to two youths of 18, both classed A, and the last remaining sons of two families. In each case the military representative said that he should appeal against the decision.

The first youth, on whose behalf the father made an earnest appeal, is the last of five sons. Of the others—

One has been killed.
Two are wounded.
One is serving.

Of the second youth's brothers—

One has been missing since 1915.
One has been killed.
One is still fighting.

When the military representative said that he should appeal—because if he did not he would get into trouble—a member of the tribunal remarked: "It is worse than Prussianism."—"The "Daily Chronicle."

CRICKET AT HOME.

TROPICS V. A.S.C. (LEE),

KOTELAWALA'S CENTURY.

Dull and showery weather was associated with this one-day match, which was played at Lord's Ground on June 28. Twice the play was interfered with by rain, and in the result the Tropics scored another victory, this time to the extent of 113 and three wickets. Taking first innings, the A.S.C. were disposed of in less than two hours for a total of 90 runs. Sergt. Lamb was top-scorer with 22, and while Phillips had three wickets for 16 runs, Karunaratne had the same number for 29. The Tropics began none too well, losing Wijayratna and Phillips with 29 scored, and the third wicket fell with the total at 31. Then Gunesekara and Kotelawala made a stand, and put on 18 before the first named left. His hits included five 4's and four 3's. Three other wickets fell cheaply, but at the close Kotelawala was still not out with 105 to his credit in a total of 203 for seven wickets. His chief hits were one 6, fifteen 4's, and four 3's. Score:

A.S.C.

Pte Coles, c Gunesekara, b Karunaratne	14
Pte Jones, b Karunaratne	0
Sergt. Grierson, b Tata	4
Lt Rowlands, c Phillips, b Karunaratne	3
Lance-Corpl King, b Phillips	13
Sergt Lamb, c Bajana, b Gunesekara	22
Sergt Maddock, b Phillips	1
Pte Roberts, run out	0
C.Q.M.S. Hill, b Gunesekara	0
Pte Wright, not out	2
Pte Penn, b Phillips	16
Extras	16
Total	90

TROPICS.

H. Gunesekara, c Roberts, b King	43
A. C. Wijayratna, b Jones	6
W. Karunaratne, c Maddock, b Grierson	9
L. Phillips, b Jones	0
L. Kotelawala, not out	105
M. P. Bajana, run out	4
U. J. Cherry, c Wright, b Jones	9
J. B. Chenoy, b Roylands	0
R. J. Tata, not out	19
Extras	8
Total (7 wkts)	203

J. J. Brown and J. S. Perera did not bat.

FINE CRICKET AT ROUEN.

PRIVATE ROBBIN'S DOUBLE CENTURY.

The Australian Records cricket team at Rouen proved too good for the Central Requisition team. Batting first the Australians knocked up 506 for the loss of four wickets. Private Robbin's fine contribution amounted to 201, including five 6's and twenty 4's, before he was caught off a loose ball. In Sydney he played for Glebe. Private Wheatley (34) and Sergeant Blazey (38, not out) also batted very safely, and more should be heard from them before the season closes.

Central Requisition were disposed of for 72. Bartlett capturing five wickets for 15 runs and Blazey three for 28, his three men falling with three successive balls, giving him a record of three hat-tricks for the season.—The "Daily Mail."

BAJANA'S 1000 RUNS.

"Wanderer" writes in the "Sportsman":—The Essex Club side proved no match for the unbeaten Indian Gymkhana team, who won at Leyton by 284 for four (declared) against 169. P. Saravanamattu, whose 73 (not out) saved the situation at the Oval against Mr. C. F. Tufnell's XI., contributed 109 (not out). G. W. Karunaratne 91, whilst M. P. Bajana, with his forcible 69, completed his 1000 runs for the season, of which he was some fifty short. He has been credited with five centuries.

CRICKET AT POONA.

TELAGU YOUNG CRIKETERS VS. DECCAN GYMKHANA.

Played on Saturday, 4th instant, at Poona, on the Deccan Gymkhana ground, this match resulted in the Telagu Young Cricketers winning by 21 runs. Scores:—

TELAGU YOUNG CRICKETERS.

Batolla K K 0, Rajanna 1, Swami K R 0, Pupala D L 83, Kalewar Y S 0, Satia U S 7, Pupala S K 10, Kalewar D S 0, Srivanna 5, Lamge S C 0, Paknath N L 10, extras 10. Total 129.

DECCAN GYMKHANA.

Sutar P R 7, Rasker B M 5, Khare T N 13, Mirza Yusuf Beg 31, Hasan 4, Mudliar V N 2, P Erasha 0, Paranjape P R 18, Mute G B 0, Sirdesai B L 14, Patil M A 1, extras 13. Total 108.

TRIBUNAL ADJAURNS SINE DIE.

DISPUTE WITH THE MILITARY REPRESENTATIVE.

The Barnstaple Borough Tribunal went on strike on July 7. At the opening of the sitting on cases for review discussion arose as to whether the military representative was prepared to repeat an undertaking not to appeal from the Tribunal's decisions until they had been considered by the Advisory Committee and himself, and in case of disagreement, to agree to the calling in of another military representative to decide upon the points in dispute.

The Military Representative replied negatively, saying that he represented nobody locally, but only the War Office directly. Answering the question what use it was of the Advisory Committee advising the military if the latter went against their wishes, he quoted the Director of Recruiting's instructions as to the strictly advisory character of the Committee's functions.

The Tribunal thereupon adjourned its sittings *sine die* as a protest against the action of the military.—The "Manchester Guardian."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 8th Vad of Shravan, 1973.
Mahomedan: 18th Shaval, 1335.
Parsi: 3rd of Aspandad, 1286.
Jewish: 21st of Ab, 5677.
Sunrise: 6h. 17 min.; Sunset: 7th. 11min

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Indian Guild of Science and Technology Annual General Meeting and Address by Rev. Fr. Blatter, Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, 6 p.m.

"Gokul Ashtami" (Hindu Holiday), Banks closed.

Poona Races: First Extra Meeting.

FRIDAY, Aug. 10.

Homeward English Mail closes at G. P. O. at 4 p.m.

SATURDAY, Aug. 11.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Henjam, Muscat, Fao, Bushire, Koweit, Linga, Bunder Abbas, Mahommerah and Busra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 12 noon. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 11 a.m.

MONDAY, August. 13.

Homeward English Mail will close at G. P. O. at 4 p.m. Registered letters accepted up to 2 p.m. and parcels up to 1 p.m.

Sitting of Exemption Tribunal, Town Hall, 11 a.m.

MONDAY, Aug. 20.

Ladies' Condolence Meeting for late Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji: Empire Theatre, 4-45 p.m. H. E. Lady Willingdon presiding.

DAILY.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera Co. in "The Merry Widow."

Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m. Bavy Marie Osbourne in "Levin Kiddies."

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday Show, every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwards.

West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.

Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-15, 9-0 and 10-45.

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

	Page
LEADING ARTICLES	
Primary Education in Bombay	6
A Police Prosecution and Its Moral	6
The Strike	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN CABLES.	
The War	7
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Phillip & Co., Ltd.	8
Recruiting in Bombay Presidency	5
Bombay's Footpaths	5
A Grant Road Tragedy	5
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
War Fund Performance	7
Rangoon Exemption Tribunal	8
Dinajpur Conspiracy Case	4
"Constitutionalism"	4
Imperial Indian Relief Fund	3
Casualty Lists	3
LEGAL INTELLIGENCE	4
SPORTING NEWS	4
COMMERCIAL	3
THE WEATHER	10

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, Aug. 8.

The Battalion will parade at Headquarters on Friday, 10th instant at 7 a.m. for inspection by the Southern Army Commander, all members in Poona will attend. Dress, Drill order. Coats will be worn by members in possession of them.

690.—Class, Non-commissioned officers of "A" Coy., will attend an N. C. O.'s class to be held at Headquarters on Thursday, the 9th instant at 5-30 p.m.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, Capt.,
Adjutant, Poona Rifles.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Rifles will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

PAREL HOMOEPATHIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

At the Social Service League Homoeopathic Charitable Dispensary, Parel, during the quarter ending 31st July, the attendance was 1,244 patients, out of whom 721 were males, 240 females, and the rest 283 were children.

ARYA SAMAJ.

A special public meeting will be held on the occasion of the Janmashtami at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, Bombay, to-day at 6 p.m. (B. T.), when Pandit Balkrishna Sharma will deliver a lecture on "Shri Krishna."

A MAZAGON NUISANCE.

A Mazagonite writes drawing the attention of the authorities concerned, to the inconvenience caused to the public by the use of the Gangabowdi Lane, Mazagon, by bullocks and labour carts issuing from the stables close by the lane.

ANJUMANI FAZGHIBO TALIME ISLAM.

This Anjuman has started a night class for imparting instruction in the Holy Koran through the medium of Urdu from 9 p.m. to 10 p.m. (B. T.). It is open to the general public of all castes and creeds. The class is held in the rooms of the Anjuman Habib Building, Bhendibazar.

INDIAN GUILD OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

The annual general meeting of the Guild will be held at 6 p.m. to-day, at the Prarthana Mandir, when the honorary secretary will present the annual report and the Rev. Father Blatter, S. J., will give an address on "The Practical Importance of Studying Biological Sciences."

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

The prospect of seeing a really good mystery film has drawn large crowds to the Royal Opera House this week. "The Sign of the Poppy" has fully rewarded them, for it is an amazing tale of oriental cunning worked out with great skill. The scenes in San Francisco's Chinatown, taken on the spot, are most realistic, while the acting is splendid. Another fine film is called "The Bugler of Algiers," and has as heroine the popular actress, Miss Ella Hall. The Pathe Gazette and some good music by the European Orchestra complete the programme, which may be seen for only two more nights.

PALACE OF VARIETIES,

The new programme which commences to-night at the Palace of Varieties (Gaiety Theatre), is attractive and should prove very popular. The talented artists of the Weatherley Surprise Party will appear to-night in an entirely new programme of songs, dances, and instrumental music. La Petit Zilla, who scored a great success last week, and Miss Xaida Stella, "the Australian Vesta Tilley," will also appear. Queenie Lloyd, one of the cutest kids ever seen on the stage in India, will also appear in new songs. Then there will be a musical melange by Zilla, Xaida and Toots, introducing solos on musical rattles, aluminium chimes, etc. Steve Buckingham will reappear this week at the Gaiety. The picture part of the programme is also strongly represented. It includes "Max' Elopement," a side-splitting two-part drama, and "Lily Among Weeds," an intensely pathetic story. The first variety show takes place to-night at 6-30 and the second at 10 p.m., and there will also be a special cinema show at 8-30.

EL DORADO

At the Eldorado Italian Cinema this week, the great motion picture serial, "The Purple Mask," is drawing large audiences every night, for the simple reason that Grace Cunard and Francis Ford, the ever popular cinema stars, are in the leading role. Miss Cunard as the mystery lady and leader of Apaches and Mr. Ford as the great detective dogging her steps, repeatedly rouse the interest of the audience to the highest pitch of excitement and are ably assisted by other actors who have been specially chosen for their several parts owing to their particular attainments in the line. "The Purple Mask" is something entirely new in motion picture serials. The theme of the story has never before been issued in the film-world and the settings and acting are incomparable. Cinemagoers should not miss this really tip-top entertainment. There are only three nights more for the first instalment of the serial.

IMPORTANT TO CINEMA FILM DEALERS.

The following appears in the "Kinematograph and Lantern Weekly," June 28th:—

Apparently India is not free of the influence of the film pirate, since the Universal Film Manufacturing Co.'s Indian Agents have issued a notice stating that certain persons have been importing pirated copies of their films. The Company has, in consequence, found it necessary to warn all exhibitors and Film dealers in India, Burma and Ceylon that Universal releases are being offered for sale by persons who have no right to dispose of them; that all Universal pictures are copyrighted and protected from infringement by law, and that warning is given to all exhibitors that wherever Universal Films, negative, print or picture, are found for sale outside the regular distributing legitimate channels, i.e., exchanges, the offenders will be prosecuted to the limits of the law. It appears that the Universal Company have prosecuted dealers in London and New York so that exhibitors out this way had better be careful from whom they purchase or hire.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association, Haridas Yeshwant Buwa Kawishwar will perform Hari Kirtan to-morrow between 6 and 8 p.m. (S. T.) in the premises of the Association, Girgaum Back Road, in celebration of the Gokul Ashtami. The function is open to the public and special accommodation will be reserved for ladies.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA.

Under the patronage of H. H. the Yuva Raja of Mysore, the Vidyalaya will give a grand concert this evening at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the occasion of the Shri Krishna Jayanti. There will be prayer, jultrang by Ambutai, singing by Pandit Vishnu Digamber, songs by Miss Anasuya and fiddle by Professor Shanker Rao.

HOMEWARD MAIL.

The Homeward English Mail after the one closing on the 10th instant, will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. on Monday the 13th instant. Registered letters will be accepted up to 2 p.m. and parcels up to 1 p.m. the same day. Postings at the town sub-offices must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the abovementioned hours.

LECTURES ON NATURE CURE.

Under the auspices of the Good Life League, 4 Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, a series of public lectures on "Nature Cure, or the science of healing disease by natural means," is being delivered every Friday at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) by Mr. G. V. Krishna Rao. All those who are interested in questions of health are invited to attend. The subject of this Friday's lecture is, "Facial Expression as an index of Health."

ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM.

The President, Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the Asylum during the months of April, May and June 1917:—

Mrs Glen Liston Rs. 75; Mr Dharamsey Bhawanji, Trustee of the late Bai Kanbai Rs. 50; Mr Madhavji Jeyshang Rs. 25; Mr M Morgan Rs. 10; and Mr J B Mehta Rs. 5. Sweets, mangoes, etc., were received from:—Messrs Meghji Lalji; Shah Asoo Ranashi; Gowar Posoo; Manrup Natha; Kantichand Dhanji; Dewji Gangadhar; Dewichand Dhanaji; Hansraj Ratansi; Hajibhai Lalji & Co; Kanji Moolji; Punja Devsi; Hemchand Amarchand; Tokersi Moolji & Co; Shah Punja Hira; Welji Anand; Ranchhoddas Kallianji; Hurji Moolji & Co; Harakchand Kapporchand; Mestri Ratilal Mulji; Govindji Raghunath; Balaram Gunpatrao; Chintoba Tatia Chhapwalla; Shantaram Moroba Mone; and Rao Bahadur Soonderdas Narandas.

VAIDYA PRABHURAM JIVANRAM PRIZES

The two prizes awarded every year to the best University men of Prashnora Nagar community have been awarded this year to (1) Mr. Krishnadeo H. Bhatt of Samaldas College, and (2) Mr. Manilal M. Mulani of Wilson College.

A GRANT ROAD TRAGEDY.

PARSI YOUTH JAMMED BETWEEN TWO TRAM CARS.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court yesterday, touching the death of Pherozeshah Dorabji Delwadawa'a, a Parsi medical student, residing at Grant Road. Inspector Spiers led the evidence. Dinshaw Jehangir Rambot, a medical student, was present at the enquiry with his pleader, Mr. Hirji J. A. Dalal.

HOW THE ACCIDENT HAPPENED.

Waman Hari, a petition writer, said that at 8-30 p.m. on the 1st instant he was travelling by a tram car going towards Grant Road. At the terminus he was getting down before many other persons got down. He saw a passenger Mahomed Abdul Currim, who was just behind him, as he (witness) was getting down. He also saw some two or three Parsi boys getting down. Dinshaw was among them. The boy Rustomji Fakirji Doctor was also there. Witness, who was just behind the Parsi boys, got down after them. There was another tram car at a standstill in front of the car in which he had come. It was at a distance of two or three paces from the other car and there was room for people to pass between. The deceased and Rustomji were passing between the trams and Dinshaw was behind them. The tram car, in which witness had come, suddenly came forward and jammed the deceased between the two cars. Witness could not say whether Dinshaw turned the handle of the car or whether he touched it accidentally. He saw Dinshaw touch it with his hand. The handle was struck by his hand and it moved and the car went on. The tram driver was standing where he usually stood. Dinshaw threw a piece of paper on the driver, saying it was a present. That was before he had got down from the tram car, a few seconds before he touched the handle. After the deceased was jammed, the driver backed the car and the deceased was removed to hospital. Witness' name and address and also the name and address of Mir Mahomed were taken by the driver on the spot and they were allowed to go home.

Cross examined by Mr. Dalal, the witness said there were many other passengers besides himself, Mir Mahomed and the Parsi boys, but he could not say whether they were respectable persons because he did not know them. The car had just stopped when witness was getting out. The driver had put on the brake and was standing there. His hand was not on the handle. He was standing by and had his hands on the railing of the dash board. Witness did not know why he noticed that particularly. Dinshaw got out on the driver's left. The handle bar was on the driver's left.

ANOTHER PASSENGER'S EVIDENCE.

Mir Mahomed Abdul Currim, a tailor, said the Parsi boys were getting down in front of him. The tram moved and the deceased was jammed between the two tram cars. Witness did not know how or why the tram car moved. The driver was standing by the handle on the platform. Just as the tram started, Dinshaw was getting down from the car. The driver backed the car. The driver backed the car at once. Questioned by Mr. Dalal, the witness said that when the car moved he was two paces from the door inside the car. Hari was at the door. Witness could not say what happened on the driver's platform.

DRIVER'S STATEMENT.

Suleman Maiku, tram driver No. 239, said he stopped his car at the terminus behind another tram car, at a distance from it of about two paces, as was usual. Passengers began to alight. There were three Parsi boys including Dinshaw. The first got down and was passing between the two cars. The second boy was passing when the third boy Dinshaw threw his ticket at witness and struck his hand against the handle. The tram started and the deceased was injured between the two trams. When Dinshaw touched the handle it was on witness' left. Witness saw Hari and Mir Mahomed behind the boys in the car. At that moment they had got down from the car. Witness backed the car after the boy was injured.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dalal, the witness said people were coming out of the car when he had halted. He had applied the brake. He was standing with one of his hands on the brake, and the other on the handle. His back was turned towards the passengers. Many Parsis came there and were excited. They were angry with him, but he said nothing to any of them. The Sub-Inspector of Police came there. Witness did not make a complaint to him. A Police sepoy was there before witness left and witness did not make a complaint to him. It was the engineer of the Company who made a complaint to the Police two hours afterwards. When witness was called to the Police station he was asked to sign a statement which had already been written and was read out to him. He signed it.

Questioned by Inspector Spiers, the witness said the statement which he signed at the Police station was written down at 8 p.m. in witness's presence and was written in answer to the questions put to him.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

THE EAST INDIES STATION NAVAL FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We shall be very glad if you will allow us to make an appeal through your paper for two accordians, which we have been asked to send to H. M. Ships on Mesopotamia? We are unable to obtain suitable ones by purchase, and we shall therefore be very grateful to any of your readers who will send us these.—Yours, etc.,

SIDWELL RAMSAY,
Honorary Secretary,
East Indies Naval Fund.

Admiral's House,
Cooperage Road,
Bombay.

RECRUITING IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

LORD WILLINGDON'S APPEAL.

The first meeting of the Provincial Recruiting Board was held in Poona on the 7th instant under the presidency of his Excellency the Governor. The following members of the Board were present: The Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael, his Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur, the Chief of Sangli, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, the Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell, Mr. C. N. Seddon, Commissioner, Central Division, Mr. L. J. Mountford, Commissioner, Southern Division, Mr. N. B. Saklatwala, Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne, Sirdar R. J. Vakil, Sirdar Y. T. Mirikar, Rao Bahadur R. G. Naik, Mr. G. K. Deodhar, Major Johnstone, Divisional Recruiting Officer, Captain Carr, General Staff Officer, Poona Division and the Inamdar of Ghosarwade.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency opened the meeting with the following speech:—

"The reason for the creation of a Provincial Recruiting Board and for asking you gentlemen to meet me here today has already been set out in the Press Communiqué issued by my Government. The war has been greatly prolonged and satisfied as we may well be with its progress and with the ever-increasing certainty of a successful issue there is no immediate prospect of an early termination of hostilities. The areas in which campaigns has been carried on have been greatly extended and the numbers involved are much larger than could have been originally anticipated. Heavy demands, therefore, are being made upon the resources and more particularly upon the manpower of all the Allied Nations. The numbers that have voluntarily come forward in India are very gratifying to several of the Provinces, but the distribution of these numbers between them has been very unequal. In Bombay the numbers, though highly creditable to the communities which have been principally recruited, are small in comparison with those in some other Provinces. The percentage of recruits to the army that have been supplied compared to the male population between 18 and 35 years of age is only .86 in the Bombay Presidency a figure which is easily exceeded in some of the Northern parts of India. I am convinced that the comparatively small percentage hitherto drawn from Bombay is not due to any want of goodwill and loyalty on the part of its inhabitants. It is largely due to the fact that the Mahrattas and the Deccani Mahomedans have been the only class from which fighting men have hitherto been forthcoming. This branch of service is now thrown open to the Mahars and it is hoped that they will readily avail themselves of this opportunity of proving their loyalty and keen desire to serve their King-Emperor. The Bhandaris also have been given their opportunity to show their desire for military service, but theirs is a small community from which many men cannot be expected. In justice to our Presidency it should be stated that the figure which I have quoted does not fully represent the share of Bombay because it does not include the men enlisted for Railway and Water Transport in Mesopotamia. It must, moreover, be remembered that a considerable proportion of the industrial population of Bombay is employed upon work directly connected with the war whether in the manufacture of material or with the immense increase in Shipping and labour in the Dockyards which have been the immediate result of the Military necessities in Mesopotamia, East Africa, Egypt and elsewhere. Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that the proportion of men supplied from this Presidency is comparatively small. The basis of recruitment and the branches of employment have now been greatly widened. A large number of non-combatants are being employed as labourers or transport drivers and in other kinds of employment than has ever been the case in any previous war. Many of these men are being employed not merely in order to assist in the actual prosecution of Military enterprises but in order to minister to the comforts of the fighting men and to render to the sick and wounded that assistance which they so richly deserve. We cannot expect that classes which have never produced fighting men in the past can at once be regarded as possessing martial instincts which would justify their being placed in the fighting line, but they can join the non-combatant branches and thus render service only second to that of the actual combatants. It is perfectly true that this will involve some sacrifice and some loss of life but the compensations must also be remembered. The rates of pay which are offered are higher than those which can be obtained by the men enlisting in private life, infinitely higher than has ever before been offered in connection with Indian campaigns. Liberal provision is also made for wound-pensions and for the maintenance of the disabled and for the families bereft of their supporters. The mere pecuniary compensations, however, are not those on which I wish to lay stress. An opportunity is now presented to many castes of raising themselves in the respect of other classes while in the case of communities such as the Deccani Mahomedans it may well be hoped that the spirit which will be developed will check such symptoms of falling away from old traditions as may be held to have shown themselves during the long years of peace.

NEED OF COMPLETE CO-ORDINATION.

In order to obtain the best results the most complete co-ordination must be aimed at. The first respect in which co-ordination is absolutely necessary is the combined working of the Civil and Military Departments of Government. The decision whether a recruit is fit for service, his posting to a particular branch and his final training must always remain with the Military authorities. But the share that has now been allotted by the Government of India with the willing acquiescence of the highest Military authorities to the Civil Departments is very great. It is to the Civil authorities that the Government of India now look for the great increase which is necessary in the numbers of men that are required. The next point of co-ordination is between the officers of Government and non-official gentlemen. It is essential that all classes of the community should be interested in this great work. I am certain that I can rely on the Chiefs of the Presidency using their great position and their influence to induce their subjects to come forward, and that the Zemindars, Jaghirdars, Talukdars and Inamdars will show their loyalty to Government by exercising their influence in the same direction. The Jaghirs and Inams which they hold are nearly always the fruits and the evidence of past loyalty or service. Government have always shown their solicitude to maintain the position of Talukdars and Zemindars and to help them in the economic difficulties in which they so often find themselves, and I am confident that these classes which have in the past deserved and have received the favour of Government will show by their help that their loyalty and gratitude is unabated. The great employers too of industry are necessarily vitally interested in the question of recruitment. Some of them may be afraid that the efforts which are now being made by Government may interfere with the industrial employment of the Presidency. As has already been stated in the communiqué issued by Government, the Governor-in-Council fully recognises that the economic working of the Presidency should not be disturbed to a greater degree than is inevitable. But I have every confidence that it will be recognised that the successful prosecution of the war is the work that is important above all others and that employers of labour will loyally assist as far as they can in the work of enrolment. Finally there are some members of the Board who represent the so-called depressed classes. It may be hoped that the Associations which they represent will recognise that the ready enrolment of these classes is the best way of increasing not merely their own self-respect but the respect in which they are held by others.

BOMBAY'S LEAD.

In the recent call by the Government of India for the financial support of the people of India to the Government War Loan, the Bombay Presidency holds the proud position of being the first among the Provinces of India. This position was naturally due very largely to the contributions of the wealthy classes and the great firms and companies in the City of Bombay. But from all parts of the Presidency there has been a most gratifying response and large numbers of the humbler classes have shown their goodwill by investing according to their means. May I not hope that our Presidency will set as fine an example in the supply of men? We are aware that in some respect Bombay is not so favourably situated as regards man-power as other parts of India but we hope that all parts of the Presidency will readily and loyally co-operate in producing as many men as may be possible. On your assistance, gentlemen, Government relies to make the movement a success. We realize that you all come from different parts of the Presidency in which your occupations and responsibilities lie and it is not proposed that you should be troubled by constantly being called together. But the necessary papers will be circulated to you and you will be kept fully informed of the progress made. Your advice will be freely asked for and I know I can rely on your using your local influence in every possible way either individually or as members of such local committees as it may be desirable to form. I have every confidence that you, gentlemen, will do your utmost to afford to Government the assistance that has been asked for."

The Board proceeded to consider the number of men to be furnished from the Presidency of Bombay, and the most suitable methods of enlistment. The meeting terminated after a session of two hours.

A MUD THROWING TRICK.

TWO HAJ PILGRIMS VICTIMISED.

Nakukhan Mirzakhan, a pilgrim residing in the Kamu Suleman Mussaferkhana, reports that at 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning he was going along Sandhurst Road, when some boys told him there was some filth on his clothes and volunteered to accompany him to a water tap if he intended to wash his clothes. He thankfully accepted their services, and the three lads took him to a stable at Bhendy Bazaar. Here he removed his coat in the pocket of which were sovereigns and currency notes for Rs. 195 and hung it up in the stable above the water-tap. Whilst he was washing his other clothes the boys removed the coat and ran away.

Miduwa Mahomed Rahim, a pilgrim from Bokhara, reports that ten days ago he and some others went to bathe in the sea opposite the Marine Lines. As they crossed the railway someone threw mud on his clothes and he went to wash them, leaving his undergarment with Russian notes of the value of Rs. 600, and eight sovereigns, on the rock. When he returned he missed the clothes and money.

NEW ARMY HUTS IN BOMBAY.

The new Army Y.M.C.A. Huts at the Cooperage Camp and the Marine Lines Camp for Indian Troops are now completed. Each hut has cost approximately Rs. 20,000, with equipment, furnishing, etc. Arrangements are being made for a public opening ceremony, and it is hoped that Lord and Lady Willingdon will be able to be present. These huts, says "Bombay Young Men" are a splendid indication of the progress of Army Y.M.C.A. work, and thanks are due to the public for their generosity and keen interest in the work of the local Army Department.

BOMBAY'S FOOT PATHS.

THE HAWKER NUISANCE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Meyer Nissim presiding. The Committee considered a letter from Mr. S. L. Lopez, stating that the way in which pavements are encroached upon and become eventually lost municipal property (for instance, the pavement opposite Tata's Alexandra Terraces at Byculla) or the way in which pavements are being made use of (for instance, Lamington Road and Sandhurst Road pavements) or the way in which an ordinary shopkeeper turns sweet walk into loathsome sights (for instance, Lady Hardinge Road opposite the Reformatory pavement), establishes the necessity for an officer to look after the pavements and walks; adding that the grass grown on Queen's Road side-walks during the 1916 monsoon was not removed until the monsoon of 1917; and requesting that early attention may be paid to this matter and that if the Corporation are not satisfied that there exists an urgent necessity for an efficient officer to be in charge of roads and pavements, he may be given a chance of taking them round the City one of these rainy days and showing them the state of the City's pavements and roads.

Mr. H. P. Mody said he was in great sympathy with the object of the letter. It appeared to be nobody's business to look after the footpaths many of which were in a deplorable condition. He referred to the way in which footpaths were utilized by hawkers and he invited the co-operation of the police to clear the footpaths of these persons. He noticed every Sunday an enterprising person marching over two hundred buffaloes along a certain footpath whilst taking them out to graze, and they could imagine the condition of the footpath after the buffaloes had passed over it.

Mr. Vincent said he had a great deal of sympathy with the object of the letter and they could count upon the co-operation of the police in this matter. The police had orders to keep people to the footpaths that were in good condition and especially where the traffic on the road was heavy. But good footpaths were essential and good footpaths were confined to four or five streets. The Municipality would get the co-operation of the police in clearing the footpaths of hawkers, but the police wanted the co-operation of the magistrates. What was required was joint action. He had recently asked the Municipal Commissioner to build footpaths along certain roads where they were badly required on account of great traffic on the roads, and the Municipal Commissioner had replied that he would build those footpaths when he had the money and the time.

The letter was recorded.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION

	On 8-8-17 Rs.	Up to Date Rs.
War Loan ..	7,00	2 75 800
War Bonds ..	1,750	9,86,100
Cash Certificates..	8,618	17,86,933-8
	17,768	20 48 833 8

DISTRICT APPLICATIONS.

Applications from Districts up to 4th August, 1917, were as follows:—

	Rs.
Karachi	52,70,434
Ahmedabad	37,57,137
Rajkot	29,13,551
Poona	27,94,612
Belgaum	23,01,540
Kaira	19,67,356
Hyderabad	19,46,946
Sukkur	18,32,037
East Khandesh	17,35,902
Ahmednagar	15,00,685
Satara	14,63,650
Sholapur	12,81,163
Dharwar	14,44,424
Surat	12,24,574
Nasik	12,73,059
Bijapur	12,73,164
West Khandesh	10,98,976
Larkana	9,14,843
Aden	8,02,226
Kanara	6,95,927
Broach	7,49,020
Ratnagiri	6,53,825
Baroda	5,74,010
Mirpurkhas	5,22,923
Kolaba	4,76,320
Thana	3,70,138
Palanpur	1,65,467
Cutch	96,885
Badra	79,047

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.

The market for jute mill shares opened very steady and a fair volume of business was reported. Clives were again in demand and advanced to Rs. 179 while many of the stocks in Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co.'s agency were wanted. But sellers were not forthcoming readily. Coal shares did not attract much attention. Usual trade was put through in miscellaneous and industrials, the feature of the market being the rapid recovery of Titaghur Paper shares which, after touching Rs. 160, declined to Rs. 238 and have now recovered to Rs. 156. The market will be closed to-morrow. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bengal 500; Bokaro and Ramgurh 13-4; Empire 10-12; Katras Jherriah 105; New Kessurgarh 12-2; Ondal ord 19-10, 19-14; Parasea 4-8; Raneegunge 38-12, 39.

Jute:—Auckland ord 263, 265; Budge-Budge ord 420 to 430; Clive ord 175-8, 176, 177 to 178-8, 179; Clive 6 per cent. pref 100, 101; Dalhousie ord 348, 354, 360; Kamarhatty ord 352, 354, 356; Kanknarrah ord 444 to 451; Kelvin ord 522-8 to 537-8; Lawrence ord 343, 345; Northbrook ord 26-4 to 37; Reliance ord 356, 361; Standard ord 416, 418-8.

Tea:—Pussimbing 11-4.

Miscellaneous:—Alliance Bank pref 100; Bengal-Nagpur Cotton ord 112 e.l.; Carew and Co. 112, 113; Calcutta City Flour 12-8 to 13; Dalbhoom Gold pref 8-8, 8-12 p; Great India Phosphate 6 p; Hooghly Flour 20, 20-4; Titaghur Paper ord 142 to 156.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 65-14 to Rs. 66-4 and small lots were done at Rs. 66-8 to Rs. 66-12.

FOR
ACCESSORIES
AND
SPARE PARTS
FOR
ALL THE BEST CARS
APPLY TO THE
Bombay Motor Car Co., Ltd.,
11, Elphinstone Circle | BOMBAY. | Apollo Bunder

DR. V. G. MANTRI, D.D.S.
(America.)
DENTAL SURGEON.
275-277, Hornby Road, Fort,
Opp. Lawrence & Mayo.

JEWEL EMPORIUM
where most up-to-date ways are used in the manufacturing of JEWELLERY of all sorts.
Gems set and unset available at wholesale prices.
WE SPECIALIZE IN DIAMONDS AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES.
CHHAGANLAL MANSUKHLAL & CO.,
KALBADEVI ROAD, Opposite New Cloth Market.
Telephone No. 507.

INSURE
AGAINST FIRE, ACCIDENT, SICKNESS, BURGLARY AND EMBEZZLEMENT, AND ALL RISKS CONNECTED WITH MOTOR CARS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, LIFTS AND PLATE GLASS.
WITH THE.
GENERAL Accident Fire & Life ASSURANCE
CORPORATION, LTD.
(Incorporated in Great Britain.)
12-14, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
MANAGER FOR INDIA—G. M. ROSE.

ALL INDIA
United Insurance Co., Ltd.
Started in 1906 under the Chairmanship of
SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA.
The Only Indian Company doing both life and fire business.
Chief Agents:
MESSRS. DALVIE & SONS,
31-45 Church Gate Street.
AGENTS WANTED
IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES.
Apply to
M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS,
Secretaries.

LADY ASTROLOGER
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.
AN ENGLISH LADY ASTROLOGER, PALM READER, GRAPHOLOGIST AND CLAIRVOAYANT
ADVICE ON BUSINESS AND SPECULATION A SPECIALITY.
Reduced Fees for Wounded and Sick in War Hospitals—Also Nursing Sisters—
Apply Personally or by letter to—
MERCURY,
ROOM No. 30, WATSON'S HOTEL.

"O. T."
A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.
SOLD BY ALL STORES.

LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA.
GEMS JEWELLERY
of of
All sorts. Indian & Parisian make
Record Low Prices
M. NAGERSHETH SONS
East India Merchants.
25, Church Gate Street.
BOMBAY.

BEST PORTLAND CEMENT.
"GANAPATI" BRAND
Guaranteed to pass the British Standard and all Engineering Specifications.
It is absolutely uniform and most finely ground, which means economy in use and strength in constructional work.
For particulars apply to:—
TATA SONS & CO.
Agents: The Indian Cement Co., Ltd.,
Navsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.
WORKS: PORBANDAR, KATHIAWAD.

MAHRATTAS OF THE DECCAN.
The abovenamed series will begin to be published from 15th August. The series will be specially devoted to the Glorious History of India, Unpublished History of India, Historical Research, Lives of Heroes, National Historical Stories and Reviews of all histories edited by English Authors.
Each book consisting of 32 pages with paper cover will be published monthly.
YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION Rs. 1-8 ONLY.
Those who register their names and send subscription in advance, shall get a copy of "Life and Mission of Samardh Ramdas", free.
THE PUBLISHING AGENCY. 154, Shanvar, Poona City.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MORESHWAR.—We regret we cannot publish your cartoon.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, August 9, 1917.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

The administration report for the year 1916-17 which the Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipality has just published is, on the whole, a satisfactory document, recording as it does a continuance of the steady and appreciable advance, in almost all directions, which has been a welcome feature of the activities of the Committee during the last two years. Twelve new schools were opened during the year, bringing the total number of municipal schools to 195, six of them being boys' schools and six girls' schools. This brings the total number of the municipal boys' schools to 143 and that of the girls' schools to 52. The total number of pupils in all municipal schools on 31st March last was 23,987 as against 21,699 on the corresponding date of the previous year, the monthly average of attendance on the rolls rising from 20,221 to 22,829. The percentage of rise in the two cases thus comes to 11 and 13 respectively. The total expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 5,68,398, the Municipal Funds and the fees collected during the year contributing Rs. 5,10,000 and Rs. 40,516 respectively to the receipts. This shows an increase of Rs. 66,225 over the amount, Rs. 5,02,173, spent last year, towards which the Municipality contributed Rs. 4,62,000 and the fees collected Rs. 37,681. To summarise the features of the year's progress, it will be seen that the total number of schools shows an increase of 12, the total number of pupils shows an increase of 1,318 pupils and the total amount of expenditure an increase of Rs. 66,225, as compared with the previous year. A feature of the progress made is the remarkable advance in the number of Mahomedan pupils,—a feature that is especially gratifying in view of the general backwardness of the community in education. Thus while the number of Parsi and Hindu pupils rose from 3,882 and 24,843 in 1915-16 to 3,911 and 25,723 during the year under review, showing an increase of .8 and 4.07 per cent. respectively, the total number of Mahomedan pupils rose from 7,370 to 8,657, showing the striking increase of 17.4 per cent. As these figures, however, relate to pupils both in Municipal and Aided schools, it would be instructive to learn how far the Municipal schools alone have contributed to this welcome progress.

In other important directions also, there is considerable evidence of increased activity. A serious defect of the system of primary education in Bombay has been, in the immediate past, the unsatisfactory condition of the houses in which most of the schools were located. It is gratifying to learn that "strenuous endeavours to improve the housing and conveniences of the various schools" were continued throughout the year with the result that twent-five schools were removed to better premises, and additional accommodation was provided for 32 more schools. Efforts in this direction, it is stated, will be continued, though, it is added, "with only about a dozen exceptions due to peculiar circumstances, the Municipal schools may now be regarded as satisfactorily located." Again, urgent representations were made for the pushing through of the 10 lakhs programme for the erection of school buildings at the joint cost of the Government and the Corporation. In this connection, it is of interest to note that a provision of Rs. 87,450 has been made in the Loan Works Budget for the current year for the construction of these buildings and that the Government have provided in their own budget for the year for the payment of special grants not exceeding Rs. 1,07,000. Commendable efforts were made in increasing the proportion of trained teachers and "the policy of improving the status and prospects of teachers and fostering in them zeal and interest in their work was continued with good results." There can be no doubt that the results were "good," so far as they went, but any one who knows anything about the difficulty of making a decent living in an exacting city like Bombay feels that the lot of the Municipal primary school teacher requires a good deal of further improvement before it can be said to be at all satisfactory and consistent with the dignity and needs of the profession. Again, the problem of the education of children working in factories seems as far from a satisfactory solution as ever,—thanks to the apathy of the millowners and the unwillingness of the Government to enforce compulsion for this class of pupils. During the year, the report states, an important interview took place between the Schools Committee, the Director of Public Instruction and three representatives of the Millowners' Association and that the active co-operation of the millowners as the necessary condition for success, having been recognised, it was agreed that the Schools Committee should open schools at places selected by the millowners, the latter undertaking to take measures by way of offering special inducements to encourage their child-employees to attend these schools. We trust that some good will come out of this. But for our own part we believe, in view of past experience and also of the peculiar conditions of these children, entailing a two-fold temptation to their parents, as well as the jobbers to exploit their labour, that nothing short of the immediate introduction of compulsion will promote education among them. But while the necessity for this measure is urgent so far as the children employed in the factories are concerned, it is no less essential that the Municipality should at once so accelerate the rate of progress as to prepare the way for the introduction, within a decade, of compulsion in regard to other boys and girls in the city, not a considerable number of whom are still allowed to grow up in ignorance.

The following table shows the progress of primary education during recent years:—

Under the Joint Schools Committee:—

Year.	No. of Schools.	No. of pupils.	Total. Expenditure. Rs.
1890 9	 62	6,134	81,861
1908-09	 102	10,314	2,54,888

Under the (Municipal) Schools Committee from year to year:—

1909-10	 114	11,559	2,88,202
1910-11	 127	13,255	3,30,890
1911-12	 142	15,861	3,38,263
1912-13	 160	16,746	3,78,088
1913-14	 174	18,846	4,37,815
1914-15	 179	18,046	4,77,963
1915-16	 183	21,669	5,02.173
1916-17	 195	23,987	5,68,398

It is evident the progress in all essentials has been steady and not unsatisfactory. But, it will also be evident to any one who knows what the resources of the Municipality are and also the number of boys and girls of school-going age in the City,—only about seven thousand girls out of a total of not much less than 50,000 girls of school-going age attend municipal schools and the percentage of boys of school-going age attending Municipal schools is still near 50 only,—that the Municipality should exert more vigilance and greater efforts during the years to come than it has done hitherto.

A POLICE PROSECUTION AND ITS MORAL.

We publish elsewhere the particulars of a case of police "Zulum" which is not without its moral. A theatrical performance had been arranged to take place at Shiroda in aid of Lady Willingdon's War Relief Fund by one Rajaram V. Kothari. A police constable, Govekar, tried to enter the theatre, and when asked for his ticket said he was on duty. He did get in eventually and ordered the actors not to begin until the Head Constable arrived. Later, the Head Constable came and actually prohibited the performance. Kothari's brother, who was the Police Patel at Aravli, thereupon made a Panchnama stating what had happened, and those who had bought tickets returned them and had their money refunded. Subsequently before Mr. B. N. Dhonde, Magistrate of the 1st Class, Venyurla, District Ratnagiri, eight persons, including Narayu Vithal Kothari, were charged with obstructing a police officer in the execution of his duty. The Magistrate acquitted seven of the accused, only Kothari being convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 51. On appeal to the Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri, Mr. E. C. Palmer, the Magistrate's conviction and sentence were set aside. The Sessions Judge remarks that the Magistrate, after rejecting most of the prosecution witnesses' evidence on what appeared to be quite satisfactory grounds accepted the evidence of one who was, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, as little entitled to belief as any of the others. The Sessions Judge held, moreover, that although the Head Constable denied that he had stopped the performance on February 22nd, it was very clear that he was responsible and that he had exceeded his duty in an uncalled-for way. He also observed that the constable Govekar's conduct called for unfavourable notice.

As in most Police affairs, a characteristic off-shoot of the incident still hangs fire. When the Police instituted the prosecution of the eight persons referred to above, Mr. J. A. Madan, Assistant Collector of Vengurla, was induced to issue the following order dated March 10, 1917:

> The Sub-Inspector of Police, Vengurla, reports that a case under Section 353 P. C. is being investigated in which N. V. Kothari, the brother of the Police Patel of Aravli is one of the accused. He further states that Rajaram. V. Kothari, the Police Patel is reported to be tampering with the evidence against his brother.
>
> The Magistrate 2nd Class, reports that in the circumstance, it would be desirable to suspend the Police Patel pending disposal of the case.
>
> I agree with the Magistrate 2nd Class and order that pending the disposal of the case against N. V. Kothari and others Rajaram V. Kothari be suspended.

The Assistant Collector's order of suspension, dated March 10, says specifically that it was intended to be in force "*pending disposal of the case.*" The case has long since been disposed of, but the unhappy Patel remains indefinitely suspended On the above order appeal was made to the Collector and District Magistrate, Ratnagiri in the month of March, 1917 and a reminder was subsequently sent to him one in June and one before the middle of July, but no reply has been yet received and he is still under suspension, although his brother was acquitted by the District Judge during the 1st week of July. This is remarkable enough, but one or two further points may be mentioned that throw a useful light on the "suspended animation" to which the late Police Patel of Aravli has been apparently doomed. First, it may be noted that, on the report of the Police Sub-Inspector, Vengurla, and the proposal of the 2nd Class Magistrate no enquiry was made by the Assistant Collector and no explanation was asked of the said Kothari who was not given any opportunity of explanation and he was suspended from 10th March, 1917.

Secondly, even when the criminal case against his brother was being heard, the Police put no questions as regards tampering with the evidence either of their witnesses or of the accused. Neither did they produce an atom of evidence to show that the Patel had tried to tamper with any witness or witnesses. Comment should be superfluous. We would merely make a present of the whole of the facts of the case to those who are still occasionally found to be surprised at the "undeserved" unpopularity of the "hard-worked" Police in this country. It is an edifying commentary on the prevailing spirit of Police administration,—for which more and more money has to be doled out every year,—that a Head Constable can take upon himself, without producing any order, peremptorily to stop a public dramatic performance, and, presumably, with impunity. One wonders whether the long and unexplained delay in rehabilitating an absolutely innocent man, who has had the misfortune to incur the wrath of the local tin gods, is bound up in some mysterious way with the maintenance of the "prestige" of something or somebody somewhere! We would ask the Inspector-General of Police, and the Bombay Government, what action they have taken or propose to take in connection with this matter—why the Patel remains under suspension, whether Mr. Madan has been or will be reprimanded for this arbitrary and unjustifiable suspension and what has been or will be done to the Head Constable?

THE STRIKE.

We have received a communication from the Kamgar Hitavardhak Sabha which informs us that the "promoters" of that institution "have been active these two weeks and have met several leaders with a view to bring about a settlement of the strike." On Monday it appears, that "Messrs. Bole and Talcherkar met groups of strikers and addressed them to come to some understanding with their employers." On Wednesday morning again "Messrs. Talcherkar and Bole met a large number of strikers in the compound of Ghadiali Hall, Parel, and explained to them their duty as employees." It is to be hoped that the strikers were duly edified. We have not heard whether these gentlemen proceeded to the office of the Agent of the Company for the purpose of addressing him and his staff on their duty as employers. But we should imagine that by this time the strikers must be "fed up" with lectures on their duties to their employers, since in addition to Messrs. Bole and Talcherkar they have had lectures also from the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the Commissioner of Police and others, but still remain adamant on the subject of their grievances. This is hardly the time for hyperbole on the subject of the duty of employees to their employers, but it is full time for a lecture to those in authority on their duty to public interests which inevitably demands, as we have already said, that they should intervene with a view to instituting negotiations on a proper basis in which there will be no prejudgment as to which side has failed to realise its duty. For this reason we trust there is foundation for the report that these gentlemen propose to wait in deputation on the Governor. The sooner a tribunal of arbitration is set up to bring this unfortunate and wasteful dispute to an end the better.

Notes of the Day.

Greece and the War.

It is many weeks since M. Venizelos formed a Ministry of his own and thereby affected the re-union of the Greek Kingdom. The status of the Kingdom, as regards the war, however, has hitherto defied definition, for though its Government is belligerent, it has itself remained neutral. Some indication of a definite and active policy is, however, now given by the speech which the new Greek King delivered from the Throne, after taking the oath of the constitution on Monday. He declared that "Greece had now adopted an attitude which duty and honour imposed upon her towards her brave and chivalrous ally, in defence of Hellenism and as a debt of gratitude for her original liberation and the protection she had always enjoyed." The allusions in these phrases are not very clear but presumably the Ally is Serbia and the remainder of the sentence refers to the Entente Powers. The satisfactory thing, however, is that the Greek army is now to be used on the side of the Allies.

"Hill-top Government."

The following interesting remarks appear in the course of the article in the "Times," which was reproduced in our columns yesterday, *a propos* of the strictures passed by the Mesopotamia Commission upon the attempt to run a campaign from a mountain retreat:

> "Hill-top government has been the bane of British rule in India. Both the Government of India and the provincial governments are for a great part of the year almost as segregated as were the old Mikados of Japan. The Governments must descend to the plains. If the bulk of the Englishmen in India, all the business men, and the entire European garrison, do not find it necessary to dwell aloof in mountain eyries, there is no reason why the Secretariats should stay in the clouds."

"Staying in the clouds" indeed is a phrase with both a literal and a metaphorical signification, and, the Mesopotamia muddle apart, would seem to be fully justified when one bears in mind the extraordinary detachment from the currents of public opinion which the bureaucrat frequently evidences in his self-imposed segregation.

Darjeeling Exodus.

It is not without interest to note that what the "Times" describes as "one of the gravest evils of the Indian system" again came up for discussion on Tuesday last at a meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council. A motion recommending the Government to discontinue the exodus to Darjeeling was lost by 18 votes to 10. Sir Henry Wheeler, on behalf of the Government, made an elaborate defence of the prevailing practice. For one thing, he said that it was not true that the cost of the exodus was steadily growing. Only a "section of the Government"—which means all the "Burra Sahebs"—are, it appears, at present going to Darjeeling instead of the wholesale migrations that used to take place formerly. Sir Henry Wheeler also denied the correctness of the contention that the exodus to the hills placed Government out of contact with the people. But he could not muster anything more original or plausible in support of his view than the argument that—"the post and telegraph had annihilated distance, and through the press and public meetings, Government were always in contact with the people and public opinion." "Public meetings" at this particular moment might have been left out of the argument!

What We are Fighting For.

"The Englishman" in an article on the "Blunders of Isolation," *a propos* of the Mesopotamia Report makes great play with the minority report of Commander Wedgwood, which it describes as a scathing and convincing indictment of the Government of India. It is Commander Wedgwood's criticism of Lord Hardinge of course that has so delighted our Calcutta contemporary. Commander Wedgewood's report is sound enough up to a point, but he has failed fully to realise that it was the machine which Lord Hardinge had to administer that failed and not the ex-Viceroy himself. But since "The Englishman" is so enamoured of Commander Wedgwood and his views, perhaps it will subscribe to the final paragraph of his report which runs as follows:—

> "My last recommendation is that we should no longer deny to Indians "the full privileges of citizenship"; but should allow them a large share in the government of their own country and in the control of that bureaucracy which in this war, uncontrolled by public opinion, has failed to rise to British standards. Lord Kitchener said it would be better to lose India than to lose the war. It would certainly be better to lose India than to lose that for which we are fighting the war,—the glorious traditions of a people old in liberty."

There are many other passages in Commander Wedgwood's report to which we fear "The Englishman" would be reluctant to subscribe.

The Improvement of Mahim.

Mr. H. P. Mody will move at the next meeting of the Municipal Corporation that the Commissioner should be asked to expedite his report upon the development of Mahim. Mr. Mody contends that, in view of the piecemeal development of Mahim that is taking place at present, and the fact that important proposals are often hung up, in the absence of a definite policy, it is necessary that the question of the application of the Town Planning Act to that part of the island should be settled once for all. The application of the Town Planning Act to Mahim can be enforced only by a substantial majority of the Corporation and no one who has seen how this fine portion of the City has been all but spoilt by being allowed within the last two or three years, like other parts of the City in the past, to grow up anyhow, without forethought and control, will gainsay the urgent necessity of this application and the consequent duty of the Corporation to bestir itself, lest the opportunity of undoing a good deal of evil already done is permanently missed.

Feeding of Poor School Children.

In March last, the Corporation approved of arrangements to be made to put into operation a new scheme for the medical examination of municipal school children, to be carried on for a period of three years. The features of this examination, as the Schools Committee's report states, are the systematic intimation to the parents of the ailments discovered and special arrangements for their treatment at Municipal dispensaries. The first experiment of this kind which the Municipality made some time ago showed the dangerous extent to which the health of children attending Municipal schools was being neglected. The examination also revealed that one of the determining causes of the weak state of health of the children was malnutrition. In most cities in the West, the Education authorities arrange for the midday or early morning feeding of the poor and necessitous children. The Schools Committee's report mentions a modest experiment in this direction made by the Seva Sadan. The financial burden involved in the feeding of all needy children attending Municipal schools are, however, too great to be borne by a philanthropic institution and if this task is to be satisfactorily performed, the Municipality itself will have to accept the full responsibility of fulfilling it.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY FIGHTING IN BELGIUM.

NATIONAL CABINET IN RUSSIA.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN EAST AFRICA.

FIGHTING IN BELGIUM.

ENEMY ATTACK REPULSED AT CAURIERS WOOD.

INTERMITTENT CANNONADING NEAR HURTEBISE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Aug. 8.

A French communiqué says in Belgium the artillery duel has assumed a certain violence. On the right of the Meuse the enemy attacked the positions at the Cauriers wood. A small party gained a footing in our front line but was immediately ejected.

Intermittent cannonading was livelier west of Cerny and near Hurtebise.

MUTINY OF GERMAN TROOPS AT ANTWERP.

QUICKLY OVERPOWERED AND HANDCUFFED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Aug. 8.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Aug. 8.

A report from the frontier received by the 'Teleg.aaf' confirms the rumours of the mutiny of three hundred German troops at Antwerp, who threw down their rifles when ordered to go to the Ypres front.

They were quickly overpowered and taken to the barracks handcuffed.

GERMAN SEAPLANE VISITS DUTCH FISHING BOAT.

ENEMY AIRMAN ON BOARD TO BE INTERNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
FLUSHING, Aug. 8.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Aug. 8.

A German seaplane visited a Dutch fishing-boat and one airman went on board and ordered the vessel to proceed to Zeebrugge. A Dutch patrol-boat came up and took the vessel to Flushing. The German airman will be interned.

FIRST SITTING OF VENEZELIST PARLIAMENT.

"UNION OF EPIRUS AND MOTHERLAND A FOREGONE CONCLUSION."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ATHENS, Aug. 8.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Aug. 8.

At the first sitting of the Venezelist Parliament of May 31st, 1915, M. Venezelos replying to the petition of deputies from Northern Epirus for admission to the Chamber, said that the union of Epirus and the Motherland in the near future was a foregone conclusion.

LIBERIA DECLARES WAR ON GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Aug. 8.

Liberia has declared war on Germany.

FURTHER REVELATIONS BY MR. GERARD.

THE DISGRACEFUL MIDNIGHT RAID.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 4-15 p.m. Aug. 8.

The "Daily Telegraph" publishes a further instalment of the memoirs of Mr. Gerard. He complains of the disgraceful mid-night raid on the annexe to the American Embassy in Berlin on October 2nd 1914, when the police arrested the employees working in connection with the relief of British subjects and seized papers universally recognised as immune from seizure. The Military authorities told Mr. Gerard that the raid had been carried out under the orders of the Admiralty and the Foreign Office. They denied this but made a half apology. Mr. Gerard finally agreed to forget the incident at the urgent request of Zimmermann, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Gerard contrasts that treatment with the manner in which America treated the notorious spy Igel in New York.

Mr. Gerard's revelations altogether constitute a strong confirmation of the previous accounts of German duplicity and disregard for international courtesies.

STANDARD SHIP OF 8,000 TONS.

TO BE COMPLETED IN AUGUST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 7
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 8.

In the House of Commons Sir Chiozza Money stated that the first standard ship would be completed in August. The deadweight capacity was 8,000 tons. It was not desirable to give the speed

LULL ON WEST FRONT.

BAD WEATHER CAUSING TROUBLE.

A FRENCH OFFICER ON CONDITION OF TROOPS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Aug. 8.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says the Germans have much to be grateful for. as the weather is causing the British and the French more trouble than any conceivable counter-attack.

A French officer states that the French troops have been holding out in shell holes full of mud and water, soaked to the skin. Attempts were made to connect the shell craters and produce miniature canals. Men lived for four days on the food they carried, but these men were born in Lille, Tourcoing and other towns under the heel of the enemy, and neither fire nor water can quench their ardour while the Germans remain in Flanders.

RECIPROCAL CANNONADING ON BRITISH FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Aug. 8.

A British communiqué records the usual reciprocal cannonading.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAIDS NEAR LOMBARTZYDE.

ENEMY ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., Aug. 8.

This afternoon's communiqué from Field-Marshal Haig says:—We carried out raids last night successfully near Lombartzyde. Enemy's artillery was active eastward and northward of Ypres, particularly in the neighbourhood of Westhoek and Ypres-Staden railway.

LABOUR PARTY'S DINNER TO MR. CRESSWELL.

HIS REPLY TO THE TOAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. Aug. 8.

The Labour Ministers and Officers of the Labour Party gave a dinner last night at the House of Commons in honour of Mr. Cresswell, the Parliamentary leader of the South African Labour Party. Mr. Arthur Henderson presided.

WAR OF IDEALS.

Replying to the toast of his health, Mr. Cresswell expressed the opinion that the Dominions had come forward in this war not only because the Mother Country was involved but because of all that was at stake. They felt in this matter that they and the Mother Country were one and the same. It was a war not only of nations against nations but of one set of ideals against another. The Dominions fully realised that this unity of feeling existing through what he preferred to call the British Commonwealth rather than the Empire was due to the great genius of the race for liberty and its ability to detect any power likely to become despotic and apply an antidote before it was too late. He had finished his work as a soldier in East Africa and as he was considered too old to take part in the other theatre of war he proposed to return to South Africa and help to lead the Labour Party there on the lines adopted during this tremendous struggle.

NATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

TO DECIDE ON SEND NI DELEGATES TO STOCKHOLM.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Aug. 8.

The greatest interest is being taken in the National Labour Conference which meets on the 10th instant. It will decide whether or not delegates shall be sent to Stockholm. Opinion in the party is sharply divided and important preliminary meetings have been necessary in order to reach decisions regarding the course to be adopted by representative bodies attending the Conference. It is stated that the Miners' Federation will hear personal explanation from Mr. Henderson before deciding how its six hundred thousand votes are to be cast.

The division of opinion is reflected in the press, one section denouncing the idea of British intercourse with enemy Socialists during the war and the other section dwelling on the danger of estranging Russia if delegates do not go, and pointing out that, in such an event impressionable Russians would be an easy prey to German Socialists.

NATIONAL CABINET IN RUSSIA.

ALL THE FIVE PARTIES REPRESENTED.

FOUR CADETS INCLUDED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PETRORAD, Aug. 8.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Aug. 8.

It is noteworthy, that all the five Parties, including the Cadets, taking part in the Conference on the 3rd instant, and who passed the Vote of confidence in M. Kerensky, are included in the National Cabinet.

The following are the outstanding names. M. Savinkov, Assistant War Minister. He was prominent at the front promoting the offensive and combatting the demoralisation of the army. M. Lebedev, Assistant Minister of Marine was a Lieutenant in the French Army who has had previous experience in the Ministry of Marine.

M. Nekrasoff and M. Terestchenko are the only two, excepting M. Kerensky, who belonged to the original Provisional Government. The former was nine years on the Duma Budget Committee. M. Tseretelli declined the office but promised the Cabinet all assistance. M. Avskentieff, Minister of the Interior, is the President of the executive of Peasants' Delegates.

The Cabinet includes four Cadets.

FIRST MEETING OF NEW GOVERNMENT.

NATIONAL DEFENCE AND ORGANISATION IN REAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Aug. 8.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Aug. 8.

At the first meeting of the new Government, M. Kerensky who presided said that attention must be concentrated on national defence and organisation in the rear.

FREEING TONNAGE BY EXTENSIVE AGRICULTURE.

MR. PROTHERO'S STATEMENT IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. Aug. 8.

In the House of Commons Mr. R. E. Prothero stated that about one million acres had been added to the land under corn and potatoes. Assuming that six hundred thousand of these were under essential grains sufficient tonnage would be freed to bring to Britain the entire supply of last year's American cotton. This meant security for manufacturing materials to the value of thirty-two millions sterling annually and between six and seven millions annually in the operatives' wages.

MINING PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

INTER-TRADING BETWEEN MEMBERS PROHIBITED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Aug. 8.

The Premier has informed the Executive of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, that inter-trading between the members of the Produce Exchange is prohibited, thereby stopping profiteering in the wholesale markets.

TRANSFER OF RECRUITING TO CIVILIAN CONTROL.

PRINCIPLE ACCEPTED BY CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 7
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 8.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law said the Cabinet had accepted the principle of the transfer of responsibility for recruiting to civilian control.

RUSSIAN SITUATION.

ATTACKS REPULSED NEAR DZELIN.

CONTINUED ENEMY PRESSURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 8.

A Russian wireless communiqué says there was intense enemy cannonading south-west of Brody. The enemy is gathering the harvest in the Sereth and Suczavy valleys. The enemy continues his pressure occupying Vaskovcy, Satulmary, Burla and Glit, also the heights northward of Molit in the direction of Kimpolung. We beat off several attacks in this region forcing the enemy to retire in disorder.

We repulsed attacks westward of Dzelin. We retired a few versts in the region of the Bistritza river owing to the voluntary retirement of two regiments.

The enemy took the offensive in the direction of Focsany and pressed us back across the Tyrladesus river.

IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE OF ENEMY.

TO CUT OFF TROOPS IN CARPATHIANS AND ROUMANIA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Aug. 8.

"The Times" correspondent at Headquarters of the Russian Seventh Army wiring on the 2nd instant, says that the immediate objective of the enemy is an apparently bold attempt to cut off the troops remaining in the Carpathians and Roumania. Hence, he is striking between Kamenetzpodolsk and Czernowitz where the Russians are unable to continue the advance.

General Korniloff in an interview said that the second phase of the war was only beginning. It would be impossible for Russia to conclude a separate peace which would convert her into a German colony. The new Government must invite the Allies to reorganise railways for warfare and the British and French officers must help in drilling ten million Russians who had enrolled, but were imperfectly trained.

NEW ZEALAND'S DETERMINATION TO CONTINUE WAR.

RESOLUTION IN PARLIAMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WELLINGTON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., Aug. 8.

Parliament has adopted a resolution to carry on the war till Germany is vanquished. A tribute was paid to the gallantry and courage of New Zealanders in fighting. Members sang the National Anthem.

THE ALLIED CONFERENCE.

ALLIED MINISTERS' MEETING IN LONDON.

LONDON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Aug. 8.

M. Ribot Sonnino, Pashitch and the other Allied representatives conferred with Mr. Lloyd George and the other members of the War Cabinet and the Ministers at Downing Street.

ACTING PREMIER ON ALLIED LOAN.

CHINA MAKING FULLEST MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
TIENTSIN, Aug. 7.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Aug. 8.

The Acting Premier conferred with the Allied diplomats regarding the allied loan to China. The Chinese Government is making fullest military preparations.

DEATH OF SIR GEORGE PRETYMAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Aug. 8.

The death of Major-General Sir George Pretyman is announced.

DEATH OF MR. S. L. D. T. CLIFFORD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Aug. 8.

Mr. S. L. D. T. Clifford, Additional Judge, Delhi, died, to-day, at about 1-30 p.m.

EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

ADVANCE TOWARDS LINDI.

MAIN POSITIONS ON MIHUMBIA ATTACKED.

ENEMY PRESSED BACK TOWARDS MAHENGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 7
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 8.

An East African communiqué says after occupying the enemy's advanced positions south-westward of Lindi we indecisively attacked the main positions on the Mihumbia. The fighting was severe and the losses considerable on both sides.

We reached the Msindyer river in the Kilwa area. We are pressing the enemy back towards Mahenge, a strong force being engaged southwards of that place.

PLEA OF MISTAKE IN NATIONALITY.

SPAIN'S ENERGETIC PROTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MADRID, Aug. 7.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Aug. 8.

In connection with the attack by a German submarine on a Spanish fishing boat, M. Dato states, that the submarine commander has explained, that the action was due to a mistake in nationality.

The Government is protesting energetically to Berlin.

One of the men wounded has died.

NINEPENNY LOAF.

PURCHASABLE FROM 15TH INSTANT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Aug. 8.

It is stated that the ninepenny loaf will be purchasable from the 15th instant.

AWARD OF HONOURS.

DISCUSSION ON ALLEGED ABUSE DROPPED IN LORDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 12-50 p.m. Aug. 8.

In the House of Lords, Lord Selborne drew attention to the wide belief that the honours were sometimes awarded unjustifiably and suggested that whenever an honour was conferred to anyone except royalty, naval or military officers or civil servants, reason for the award should be attached, and secondly that the Prime Minister should assure the Sovereign that there was no payment or expectation of payment in any way associated with the recommendation. Lord Selborne said that both the political parties were tarred with the same brush.

Lord Crewe admitted that some recent honours had aroused strong exception but the suggestion was impracticable.

Lord Curzon said that honours had been much democratised recently and this was one of the best safeguards against abuse.

The discussion was dropped.

LORD RONALDSHAY'S TOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.

The tour programme of his Excellency the Governor of Bengal during August and September is as follows:—

Leaving Dacca on August 15th, his Excellency arrives at Chittagong the next day. After three days' halt he leaves Chittagong on August 20th and passing through Chandpur on August 21st, Faridpore on August 21st, Sarda on August 23rd, Jungipore on August 25th, Murshidabad on August 26th, Berhampore on August 27th, Nabadwip on August 29th, arrives at Calcutta on August 30th. Leaving Calcutta on September 5th, he arrives at Simla on the 7th. He starts from Simla on the 11th. He reaches Calcutta on the 13th. He leaves Calcutta the same evening to arrive at Darjeeling on September 14th. He will be accompanied by her Excellency Countess Ronaldshay, the Hon. Mr. Kerr (only up to Calcutta), Mr. Gourlay, Captains Vaux, Sandes, Finch, Knight and Balfour.

WAR FUND PERFORMANCE.

STOPPED BY A HEAD CONSTABLE.

AMAZING CASE OF ZULUM,

A correspondent writes:—Great interest attaches to a judgment given by Mr. E. C. Palmer, Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri in the criminal appeal of Narayan Vithal Kothari, appellant accused, who was convicted by Mr. B. B. Dhonde, Magistrate of the First Class, Vengurla, in the District of Ratnagiri to pay a fine of Rs. 51. The prosecution arose out of a drama which was arranged to be performed at Shiroda in aid of Lady Willingdon's War Relief Fund by Rajaram V. Kothari. A police constable, Govekar, tried to enter the theatre and when asked if he had a ticket said that he was on duty. It was alleged on behalf of the prosecution that when Govekar was going inside, appellant stopped him by holding his coat. Eventually he got in and told the actors not to begin till the Head Constable came. The Head Constable then came and refused to allow the performance to go on. Appellant's brother, the Police Patel of Aravali, then made a Panchnama stating what had happened and the persons who had taken tickets returned them after signing their names on them and had their money refunded. The Police Patel sent on the Panchnama to the Mamlatdar of Vengurla on the 24th February.

Eight persons were charged with the offence of obstructing the police officer in the execution of his duty before the 1st Class Magistrate out of whom seven were discharged and only the appellant was convicted. The Sessions Judge observed that the trying Magistrate, after discarding most of the prosecution witnesses' evidence on what seemed to be quite satisfactory grounds, accepted the evidence of Ganesh, who was, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, as little entitled to belief as any of the others. For the defence two respectable clerks in Government employment deposed that there was no row at the theatre and that Govekar's coat was not pulled.

The Magistrate's conviction and sentence was set aside and it was directed that the fine of Rs. 51 if paid be refunded to the appellant. The Sessions Judge held that, though the Head Constable denied that he was responsible for stopping the performance on the 22nd February, it was very clear that he was responsible and that he exceeded his duty in an unlawful way. He also remarked that sepoy Govekar's conduct required to be unfavourably noticed.

The Police produced the Patel and Kulkarni of Shiroda to depose for them and the Magistrate of Vengorla has fully expressed his opinion regarding these two witnesses. If the conduct of these so-called respectable witnesses of the Police is looked into by the Government, it may be seen how Mr. Kothari had to suffer in helping the War Relief Fund.

Another feature of the case is that the Police Patel of Arawali who tried to help the War Relief Fund, is suspended because this police prosecution was launched against his brother, who is now acquitted. Who is to make good the loss sustained by Mr. Kothari, by the undesirable conduct on the part of the Police?

INTERCESSION DAY.

INDIAN PRESS ON METROPOLITAN OF OF INDIA'S PRAYER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Aug. 7.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" in noticing the prayer offered by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta at the Cathedral on Intercession day says:—It is the outcome of a noble heart which is truly Christian. Mark the words of the Lord Bishop. "If we fail to train Indians in Self-Government after condemning the German principle that the strongest nation ought to subdue and enslave the weaker ones, we shall stand before God as hyprocrites." His Lordship only utters an axiomatic truth, yet there is perhaps not another Englishman in India who will echo his sentiments.

The "Bengalee" says the Bishop of Bombay expressed views against Self-Government, but the highest ecclesiastical dignitary in India, the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, has spoken on the subject and has urged the Government to prove true to its own war ideals and to train the people of India in Self-Government. We need hardly add, in the words of Mr. Gladstone, that the best training ground for Self-Government are institutions of Self-Government. It is by inaugurating these institutions that the Government will have taken a real forward step towards granting Self-Government to the people.

WAR ANNIVERSARY AT KUSHALGARH.

A large meeting of all classes including Sardars, Officials and leading merchants of the town was held in the Mehkma Khas on the 4th August. Lalla Shakambaripershad, the secretary, explained the benefits of the British Raj. After the meeting was over people went to their respective temples and mosques and prayed for the early victory of the Empire.

TRAIN DERAILED NEAR SINI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Aug. 7.

On the afternoon of the 6th instant a goods train derailed between Sini and Mahalimarup. Several wagons capsized and the permanent way was badly damaged. One railway employee was killed. The passengers are being transhipped, but it is hoped to have the line through this afternoon.

PHILLIPS AND CO.

LIVELY SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING.

STOCK TO BE VALUED BY APPRAISERS.

The thirty-second annual general meeting of Messrs. Phillips and Company, Ltd., was held yesterday, Mr. R. D. Hughes presiding.

Mr. Hughes said before proceeding with the meeting he would like to know whether press representatives should be admitted; although personally he was against admitting them he should like to know the opinion of the shareholders in the matter.

Mr. Shivram Bhandarker moved that unless the sense of the shareholders was taken the reporters should not be asked to go away.

Mr. N. V. Gokhale seconded it and the motion was passed by 14 votes to 3 against.

The Chairman then moved that the audited accounts made up to 20th February last and the Directors' report be adopted.

Mr. Hughes said he was the second biggest shareholder of the Company and he had the affairs of the Company always at his heart. Nobody regretted more than he, the loss made by the Company. He and the directors had done their best for the Company, but the last year was a very unpleasant one and many companies had suffered through depression.

He formally moved that the report be adopted.

Mr. Knowles seconded.

MOTION TO ADJOURN.

Mr. Bhandarker proposed to move an amendment that this meeting should be adjourned *sine die*." His reason was that the balance sheet was not in accordance with the articles of Association as it was made up to 28th February, 1917. As the balance sheet was not prepared and brought up-to-date it could not be placed before the meeting. It was nearly six months old.

The Chairman said they had once before met in July.

Mr. Bhandarker said they could not lay before the shareholders a balance sheet which was six months old. According to law the accounts ought to have been balanced at least three months before the date of the meeting. The shareholders were not in a position to state what had happened in the meantime. The point was this the meeting must be held within three months of balancing the accounts, but against this they had the accounts prepared more than six months ago. He asked the shareholders whether it was in consonance with the articles of Association.

A shareholder: To avoid waste of time may I say that the previous meeting was held in June.

The Chairman said he accepted Mr. Bhandarker's amendment. He again said he had a large number of shares in the Company, and he had a large stake in it. He wished that they should have their full say in the matter. Therefore he accepted the motion. In the meantime he would like to know what were Mr. Bhandarker's objections. Mr. Bhandarker was a director in 1911 and a meeting was then held in the month of June. Mr. Bhandarker was then the Chairman.

Mr. Bhandarker said they had nothing to do with that.

"FOLLOWING A PRECEDENT."

The Chairman said they were following a precedent.

Mr. Bhandarker said they must follow the Indian Companies' Act, and he had no recollection of a meeting held in the month of June.

A shareholder said it was on the record.

Mr. Bhandarker said they should be guided by the Indian Companies' Act, as modified by the Articles of Association. Article 115 fixed the date and the time when the balance sheet should be placed before the meeting. They had got nothing to do with what they had done previously. The balance sheet was six months old and there must be some reason for the law prescribing a definite time. The shareholders were entitled to know what had been done in the meantime. They were three months late according to the Articles of Association.

The Chairman said Mr. Bhandarker had stated that they were working not only under the Articles of Association, but under the Indian Companies' Act. He asked Mr. Bhandarker to sit down when he (the Chairman) got up.

Mr. Bhandarker: I shall not. While I am on my legs. You cannot make me sit down. I have a right to say what I have to say.

The Chairman asked him to be brief.

Mr. Bhandarker then said that the statement of accounts was long overdue, and was three months old under the Articles. Therefore it was not in accordance with the provisions of the Companies' Act. He therefore moved that the meeting be adjourned to enable them to prepare a fresh statement of account and balance sheet.

The Chairman said he had accepted the motion in order to give them a fair hearing. He had expected Mr. Bhandarker to give some reasons in favour of his amendment, but he had not done so.

Dr. D. E. Sabja seconded the amendment.

AMENDMENT LOST.

The amendment was lost by eight votes for and 19 against it.

The original motion was then put to the vote.

Mr. Bhandarker said he wished to move another amendment.

The Chairman said he could not do so.

Mr. Bhandarker said the report was signed by the Managing Director and not by the Chairman as it ought to have been.

The Chairman said many companies did so in Bombay. It was done by the order of the Board of Directors.

THE REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET.

Mr. Bhandarker then moved that the report and the balance sheet be disapproved and be not adopted.

Dr. Sabja seconded.

Mr. Bhandarker wanted to speak at this point, but the Chairman said he could not; he ought to have known this as a legal gentleman.

Mr. Bhandarker said he had a right on his amendment.

The Chairman: Will you resume your seat? You have forfeited your right to speak. In order to impress upon you that I am absolutely impartial in this respect I am going to put this to the vote.

Dr. Sabja wanted to speak on the amendment, but the Chairman said he had already given him an opportunity to speak, but he had not done so.

The amendment was then defeated by a majority of 14 votes.

THE CHAIRMAN AND HIS SHARES.

The Chairman said he wanted to give them absolutely fair play. There seemed to be an impression that the Company was hiding something, but he did not wish to risk his reputation by doing any such thing. He courted any real inquiry into the affairs of the Company by any shareholder. And any shareholder was at liberty to move any amendment he liked, and if it was practicable they would accept it. He had 250 shares in the Company, and Mr. Bhandarker might be holding about 50 shares.

Mr. Bhandarker: You have already said that *ad nauseam*. I want to move an amendment.

The Chairman said Mr. Bhandarker had no right to say anything.

Mr. Bhandarker said he had a right to say something.

At this stage Mr. Little, the Company's Solicitor, was seen advising Mr. Hughes and Mr. Bhandarker asked whether the solicitor was a shareholder.

Mr. Hughes said he was there in the interests of the Company.

Mr. Bhandarker said the meeting was of the shareholders and the solicitor had no business to be there.

The Chairman said the press representatives had been allowed, and Mr. Little had a right to be there as a solicitor.

Mr. Bhandarker: Will you please remove the solicitor from this meeting; it is a meeting of shareholders and the press have been allowed by the shareholders.

The Chairman said the solicitor of the Company had every right to be present at the meeting.

AN INDEPENDENT AUDIT.

Mr. Bhandarker protested. He then moved that the accounts of the Company be audited by an independent firm of auditors, and that the stock in trade of the Company be valued by experienced appraisers.

The Chairman asked how many appraisers he wanted, whether one, two or 100.

Mr. Bhandarker said he could do just as he pleased.

The Chairman said the amendment was not in order. If the mover would eliminate the first part and keep the second part about stock in trade he would accept it.

Mr. Bhandarker assented.

The Chairman said he was quite willing to have the stock valued by any independent man. And he accepted the motion that the stock be valued by appraisers.

Mr. Bhandarker was going to speak when a shareholder rose to a point of order.

Mr. Hughes said he did not think any Chairman could have given more latitude to Mr. Bhandarker. He therefore proposed to put the question to vote.

Mr. Bhandarker objected. He said he was on his legs.

After some discussion the original motion that the Director's report be passed, was adopted by 24 for and six against.

Mr. Hughes then asked Mr. Bhandarker to move his amendment.

THE THREE BALANCE SHEETS.

Mr. Bhandarker said the stock had undergone changes from time to time, and it was also a matter of common knowledge that the balance sheet had been changed several times.

The Chairman asked how it was a matter of common knowledge.

Mr. Bhandarker said it was a fact that three balance sheets had been prepared one after another.

The Chairman said he (Mr. Bhandarker) had got this information from servants of the Company whose services had been dispensed with. Mr. Bhandarker had obtained the information surreptitiously.

Mr. Bhandarker said it was a fact that these had been made. He then read parts of a printed circular which has already been published in these columns.

The Chairman asked Mr. Bhandarker on the advice of the solicitor whether he accepted the responsibility for the statements contained in the circular and Mr. Bhandarker said yes.

Mr. Gazdar said the Company was a private one and whatever mistakes they might make they should not have published them in the papers.

The Chairman endorsed this.

MR. JENKINS EXCITED.

Dr. Sabja said the balance sheet was prepared on the 22nd June and he had a copy of it. A dividend was declared in it of 10 per cent. and a bonus to the staff.

The Chairman said Dr. Sabja could only speak on the report before the meeting.

Dr. Sabja asked whether a balance sheet was made in June.

The Chairman said the balance sheet had been passed already and nothing more could be said on the matter.

Mr. Jenkins: Where did he get it? I want to know where he got it.

Mr. Bhandarker: Mr. Jenkins, don't get excited. You are not in the chair.

The amendment was defeated by five votes for and 16 against.

THE DIVIDEND.

Mr. J. D. Jenkins then proposed that the dividend at the rate of 8¾ per cent. be passed, and Mr. Glassgow seconded.

Mr. Bhandarker said the motion was not in accordance with the articles of Association. The Company had suffered loss to the extent of Rs. 20,000, and although the turn over seemed to be great this loss was mainly due to expenditure on advertisements which the management had spent. It was shown at Rs. 28,000, in the statement of accounts, for advertisements. There was also another sum of Rs. 18,828 in the balance sheet on account of rents, salaries, and advertisements etc. There remained a sum of Rs. 14,000 after deducting rents and salaries, which must have been spent on advertisements. In this way it seemed to him that Rs. 42,000 had been spent on advertisements. He then produced some newspapers and said that they had given whole page advertisements in the "Times of India" and the "Advocate of India," the proprietor of the latter, Mr. F. F. Gordon, being also on the Board of the Company. The dividends should only be paid from the net profits of the Company, he therefore moved an amendment that no dividend should be paid.

Mr. Jenkins here drew the attention of the shareholders to the fact that the newspapers showed by Mr. Bhandarker were for the year 1915, accounts for which year had already been passed by the shareholders.

Dr. Sabja seconded the amendment which was lost, and the original proposition declaring a dividend was passed.

THE CHAIRMAN'S QUALIFICATIONS.

Mr. Gazdar moved that Mr. R. D. Hughes the retiring director should be re-appointed a director.

Mr. Bhandarker said Mr. Hughes was disqualified from acting as a director as he supplied goods to the Company.

The Chairman said that R. D. Hughes & Co., who supplied the goods made no profits on the transaction. He thought the firm of Phillips Company benefitted by this transaction.

The proposition was agreed to.

Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Company were then appointed auditors for the current year.

The proceedings came to an end with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

MR. JINNAH AND FREE COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a letter from the Hon. Mr. Jinnah in the "Bombay Chronicle" of July the 30th, and I should be grateful if you would allow me to correct the erroneous version of my speech in the Bombay Legislative Council.

I did not state that the Hon. Mr. Jinnah opposed the Elementary Education Bill introduced into the Imperial Council by the Hon. Mr. Gokhale. I made a reference to the following passage in his speech of March the 19th, 1912, (as taken from the Gazette of India):—

"If this Bill had been referred to the Select Committee as I wish it, if certain requirements were not embodied in this Bill by the Select Committee to safeguard the Mussulmans and if this Bill would have come before this Council without those requirements, which I think will be necessary in the interest of the Muhammadans in the present state of the condition of the people in this country, I would have been the first to oppose that Bill until and unless those requirements were incorporated in the Bill."

And my remarks were as follows:—

"Members of this Council have no doubt studied the discussion in the Imperial Council, but I venture to remind them that that Bill was strenuously opposed by several Mahomedan Councillors: and even those who accepted the principles of the Bill maintained that certain safeguards were necessary, and that unless those safeguards were inserted in the Bill by the Select Committee, it would be impossible for Mahomedan representatives to accept the Bill. This emphatic view was expressed by a gentleman from Bombay, whose judgment usually carries weight with many Members of this Council; I refer to the Hon. Mr. Jinnah. This point of view is of considerable importance to the province of Sind, and I express the hope therefore that in the Select Committee which will be appointed to consider this Bill the Mahomedan case may be fully considered."—Yours, etc.,

H. S. LAWRENCE.

Government House, Karachi,
August 5th, 1917.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE IN COAL AREA.

TENDENCY OF MARKET TOWARDS HIGHER PRICES IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.

Floods have done extensive damage in the coal area and six mines at least in the Jerriah district have been closed down for the time being. A flooded mine is a dilemma more serious at the present time than is usually the case, for, in the event of the pumping plant being put out of gear, or if it is inadequate for the work in hand, it is extremely difficult if not impossible to obtain renewals or additions, and it is, therefore, to be feared that the raising of coal will be suspended for some time to come in certain instances, thus adding to the perplexities of the coal situation. The rains are also keeping labour back from the collieries longer than would otherwise be the case, and the output for the month will, therefore, be considerably reduced below the normal figure. Any hope that may have been entertained that coal prices would be less is thus effectively dispelled, the tendency of the market being indeed towards even higher values than those now quoted.

In the last Visnagara Nagar Conference held at Visnagar under the presidentship of the Hon. Dr. now Sir Sunderlal, it was resolved to open a Visnagara Nagar Widows' Home and Orphanage as an experiment at Visnagar and arrangements have accordingly been made with the Agent, Bank of Baroda, Mehsana, North Guzerat, to open an account for the fund.

RANGOON EXEMPTION TRIBUNAL.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST'S CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 7.

The Rangoon Exemption Tribunal resumed its sittings to-day dealing with some applications on medical grounds, wolfram applications and revisions from the Tribunal's orders.

Mr. M. Heron and Mr. C. Brown, Geologists, Geological Department of the Survey of India, at Tavoy, who were originally partially exempted, received now total exemption during the field season, and partial for the remainder of the year. On the application of the Chief Secretary to the Burma Government the Tribunal granted 59 officers of the Rangoon town police permanent exemption on the ground that they could not perform military training simultaneously with discharging police duties.

The application of Mr. T. Litchfield (36), pleader, for total exemption on the ground that his professional earnings would greatly suffer if he was taken away on general service, was refused, the Tribunial considering that the matter was one for the Selection Committee to deal with.

Mr. P. T. Rainford, canvasser of scripture literature and Seventh-Day Adventist, applied for total exemption as a conscientious objector. (This was the first and only such objection in Burma). The grounds for the application were that he had surrendered his life to Gospel work and that he was working as a canvasser for Seventh-Day Adventists.

President:—Have you got conscientious objection to fighting?

Applicant:—I have, because I have consecrated myself to the work of the Gospel.

President:—Do you think that we and our Allies are on the right side, I do not mean on the winning side but on the side that is right?

Applicant:—In Christian Science we leave that to God.

President:—Did you read what the Germans have been doing in Belgium?

Applicant:—Yes.

President:—Do you not consider that the Belgians were justified in defending themselves against the Germans from ill-treating their women?

Applicant:—It is very hard.

Mr. McDonnell, representative of the military authorities, told the applicant that he was the only person in the whole Burma with conscientious objection, and asked him if it did not strike him as very extraordinary that he should set his opinion against the rest of the European and Anglo-Indian community.

EXEMPTION REFUSED.

Witness had nothing to say in reply. The President of the Tribunal, in rejecting the application, remarked that none of the reasons on which exemption could be applied for had existed in Mr. Rainford's case. He added if they had discretion in the matter they would certainly not exercise it in favour of the applicant, whose views they considered in the highest degree misguided and destructive.

C. P. CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING.

TO CONSIDER NOMINATION OF PRESIDENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, August 8.

The Central Provinces Provincial Congress Committee will meet on Sunday next to consider the nomination of the President of the ensuing National Congress, and to consider the question regarding the adoption of the policy of passive resistance, both in principle and working, the holding of a special provincial conference, probably on the 25th instant.

The Hon. Sir B. K. Bose has resigned the chairmanship of the Provincial Congress Committee.

ALLEGED BREACH OF DEFENCE ACT RULES.

SPECIAL TRIBUNAL TO TRY TWO INTERNED MEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.

A special tribunal is sitting at Chittagong to try Monmoanjan Guha and Jatindra Kumar Sen Gupta, two interned young men for breach of rules under the Indian Defence Act. The case for the prosecution was that on the 25th April last, they were found walking along the seabeach at night against the order which prohibited them leaving their house after six in the evening. The accused pleaded not guilty. The case is proceeding.

LIABILITIES IN BAGDAD.

DISCHARGE BY APPROVED INDIAN FIRMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.

The Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Commerce Department, has sent the following to the Secretary of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce:—I am directed to intimate for the information of your chamber, that the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has agreed to the discharge of liabilities in Bagdad by approved Indian firms, provided that the creditors in Bagdad are approved by the Government of India. I am also to say that there is no objection to Indian creditors accepting payments from Bagdad.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

NON-OFFICIAL CHAIRMAN FOR DISTRICT BOARD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DACCA, Aug. 7.

The Bengal Legislative Council met here to-day, Lord Ronaldshay presiding. A large number of questions were asked and no less than nineteen resolutions were on the agenda. Before the ordinary business commenced the Governor moved a resolution expressing the Council's sorrow and loss at the death of Mr. A. Rasul. The resolution was carried all members standing.

ALLEGED TORTURE OF DETENUES.

Replying to a question regarding the alleged torture of detenues, Mr. Kerr said that the four cases mentioned by Sir Reginald Craddock in the Imperial Council on the 21st March in which torture had been alleged, but which were found after enquiry to be entirely false, referred to Bengal. One further allegation had been received and statements of persons alleged to be concerned are received and being considered by the Government. No medical officer was deputed to examine the detenues concerned as the complaints were made several months after the alleged occurrence.

EFFECT OF WAR ON HOSPITALS.

Replying to another question about the effect of the war on hospitals, Mr. Donald said that apart from glycerine and carbolic acid which are no longer obtainable the supply of medicine has not been affected, since the outbreak of war, except to the extent caused by a rise in prices. Orders have been issued directing the use of indigenous drugs as far as possible.

NON-OFFICIAL CHAIRMAN FOR DISTRICT BOARDS.

Mr. Altaf Ali moved a resolution asking the appointment of non-official chairmen of district boards, at least in one district of each division.

Sir S. P. Sinha said that the Government had already decided to try the experiment in at least one district. Instead of nominating a non-official chairman the Government proposes to ask the district board to elect its own chairman. The resolution was withdrawn.

PERSONAL FREEDOM.

LORD HARCOURT'S WARNING.

Viscount Harcourt, who was accompanied by Lady Harcourt attended, on Saturday, June 30, a meeting of the Rossendale Liberal Council at Rawtenstall, and was presented with an illuminated address which recorded his former constituents' appreciation of his services as their member for nearly thirteen years. Acknowledging the address, Lord Harcourt confessed that more than a year ago he informed his colleagues in the Cabinet that he should no longer feel himself able to oppose female suffrage. He still believed, says the "Daily Telegraph," that many of the arguments he had used against it were as sound to-day as yesterday. He thought the ultimate preponderance of over a million more women than men on the register must be a potential danger, but it was one to be faced, and faced quickly. (Cheers.) He regarded the provision that the vote should only be given to women over 30 both as a fraud and an insult. (Hear, hear.) His own change of attitude was the outcome of a war experience. He used to argue that women could render no effective service in war, and there he was wrong. (Cheers.) In this war women had played a part which was not only patriotic and splendid, but beyond all praise, and beyond any reasonable anticipation of their mental, moral, and physical capacity. In the gigantic and vital problems of reconstruction after the war they would want the voice and opinion of women not only of those over 30, but of all women of full and reasonable age. One other element of his conversion was that, in his belief, the women of England would be the most solid bulwark of the policy of cheap food, which, he was more convinced to-day than ever, was the most essential interest of the great mass of the population of the homeland.

A small minority of thoughtless and illogical people in this country thought or said (and it was not always the same thing) we shall have or should have a Republic here. Why in the name of wonder should democrats and Radicals want or seek anything of the kind in this country? Why should anyone think that a revolutionary or Republican movement was necessary or desirable here to-day? We had already the most perfect and complete democracy that the world had ever conceived or constructed. The King stood as the best hereditary popular President which any constitution-monger could create. (Cheers.) He said with some knowledge and experience that no elected President would afford the prestige, especially in India, which we happily found in our present hereditary head of the British Commonwealth. (Cheers.) But there was a revolution which might be necessary, a revolution to secure the immediate resumption and re-establishment in peace of personal freedom. During the war personal freedom had ceased to exist.' He did not complain. We were all in for the utmost exertion and sacrifice which would give us a conclusive victory. But when it was over, then at once, without a moment's delay, we wanted recovery of our personal freedom. It was well that our rulers should realise that our present method of government was not one that we would tolerate for a single day after the attainment of peace. England to-day was governed by ukase as drastic as any issued by the Tsars of Russia. This was all very necessary in war but he warned them against the possibility that individuals or groups or parties might desire to retain some of these powers in times of peace. Then, indeed, they should and must revolt.

"The real and only control of the democracy over its governors is in the House of Commons. Your first and last effort and fight when peace comes must be for the re-establishment of Parliamentary control. For that policy after peace I will carry the flag with you, not against the Crown, which has never coerced you or me, and never in our days had the power to do so but against the personal autocracy and assumption of power by jacks in office who derive their authority, not from their capacity, but from the Orders in Council which are the source of their creation." (Cheers.) He did not suggest that all this would necessarily or conceivably happen after the war. He only warned his hearers that on them was a great responsibility to see that in the happy times to come there should be refunded in this ancient land the priceless gift of a true system of democratic government, sensitive to the will of the people and responsible to the voice of Parliament. (Cheers.)

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Viceroy will formally open the conference at Simla for secondary education on the 20th instant.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon left Government House, Ganeshkhind, for Bombay on Tuesday afternoon.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon threw open the Government House Grounds on Tuesday afternoon to the Soldiers of Pashan Camp, Ganeshkhind, H. E. the Governor's Band played.

Lieut.-Colonel R. E. A. Hamilton, Political Agent, Koweit, is granted one month's Force leave, Assistant Surgeon C. C. Kelly holding charge of current duties during his absence.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE HOME RULE LEAGUE BOMBAY BRANCH.

Tulsidas Gordhandas Khatao (Life-member).

Messrs. Bhagwandas Muganbhai, Gokaldas Jivandas Udvani, Devkram Kerson, Thakarsy Bhanji, Chunilal Maneckchand, Sawaichand Nanchaud Zaveri, Gordhandas Dwarkadas Vayani, Vrijlal Dossabhai Zaveri, Bhavanidas Thikchand, Bhagubhai Aikhaychand, Bhatt Laxmidas Parshottam, Jairam Liladhar, Lakhmidas Ladha, Chhaganlal K. Pandya and several others.

The following have joined the Indian Home Rule League, Bombay Branch:—Messrs. Bagaram Bhaishet Sonar, Judhao, N. R. Vyas, V. B. Nalavade, S. N. Paranjape, G. G. Shitut, B. B. Jadhav, G. M. Povar, D. M. Kambale, M. J. Jog, V. R. Abhyanker, Sadashiva Purashottam, S. P. Birje, Y. K. Kadam, K. N. Sampale, M. S. Bakre, S. B. Deshmukh, Muktarbai Sitaram, Abas Gahur, Sheikh Hanif Valad, G. B. Joshi, and Abdul Mutlalab Mohemad.

G. I. P. STRIKE.

FUNDS FOR THE MEN.

The employees of the Parel and Matunga workshops of the G. I. P. Railway met as usual at Chamarbag yesterday. They have collected money, and out of this they decided to pay the men for their maintenance, according to the wages they used to draw.

The following notice was posted up yesterday at the main entrance of the workshop:—

"The Parel workshop payment will be made at the time office to-day commencing at 15 o'clock. Any workmen desiring to draw the wages due to them may come and do so."

None of the strikers turned up, however, to receive his wages.

G. I. P. RAILWAY STRIKE AND KAMGAR HITWARDHAK SABHA.

The promoters of the Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha have been active these two weeks and have met several leaders of the strikers with a view to bring about a settlement of the strike. On last Monday Messrs. Bole and Talcherkar met groups of strikers at Poi Bavdi, Parel, and addressed them to come to some understanding with their employers. On Tuesday a few leaders met at Mr. Talcherkar's residence for discussing the situation. Yesterday Messrs. Talcherkar and Bole met a large number of strikers in the compound of Ghadiali Hall, Parel, and explained to them their duty as employees. It was also proposed to meet a few leaders in the evening. The Kamgar Hitawardhak Sabha has made arrangements to meet leaders of strikers to-day at Ghadiali Hall, Parel.

The Mandli propose to wait in deputation upon H. E. the Governor and to do everything else needful to enable the parties to arrive at some settlement.

THE PUBLIC AND THE STRIKERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We have all been watching with some degree of interest the recent strike of the G. I. P. workmen. Whilst the men are to be congratulated on their tenacity of purpose, it is much to be regretted that the general public have assumed a perfect *sang froid* in regard to this matter.

The right to strike or to refrain from work along with fellow-workmen is accorded to every working man as a means of last resort to obtain his just demands for proper wages. It is sanctioned by all ethical standards.

It is a pity that the G. I. P. workshopmen have no strong organised association like the Amalgamated Railway Society Ld., to represent their grievances.

I learn from an authentic source that the strikers intend appealing to the public for funds. May I, dear Editor, suggest your opening a column in the "Bombay Chronicle" inviting funds for the relief of the poor men?

As far as I know, the public are in full sympathy with the low paid menial staff of the G. I. P.—Yours, etc.

BHANAP.

Cumballa Hill, 8th Aug.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a speedy dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 6/6.
MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Dr. C BISON'S SELF-PROTECTOR.
Fills up the lost and destroyed vitality, strengthens the nerves, rebuilds the worn-out constitution, and thus makes the living real from unpleasant and tired life. Rs. 2.
AMERICAN MEDICO OFFICE.
222, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

"A Real Miracle Indeed."
"That is an Indian gentleman's opinion of the results of using Erectruss and hundreds of others have written their appreciation in similar terms. Many sufferers had tried other remedies without result but found Erectruss "a real miracle indeed."
The Erectruss is based on Dr. Bier's Principle of "Obstructive Hyperæmia" and is therefore safe, sure, reliable and *perfectly natural*, the cure being effected by an excessive accumulation of blood in the diseased part of the body.
As a sure cure for Functional Weakness, Exhaustion and Debility, Erectruss is unequalled and the name behind it is a guarantee of its efficiency. Costing only Rs. 15. (plus postage, etc.) Erectruss is a "health investment" well worth consideration. Learn more about this wonderful instrument by writing for Free Descriptive Booklet to ERECTRUSS (B. C.) Sole Agency, BARODA (India).
Erectruss

IN BOMBAY
and its suburbs our manufactured
COSSI SILK SUIT PIECES
SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON
are much liked for their durability, softness and excellent texture. Each piece is worth the price and is guaranted for
ONE SUIT COMPLETE.
Price— Thick Quality .. Rs. 8 / Fine Quality .. Rs. 7 } per piece.
Write Now—it will Pay You.
Order from—
GOOD LUCK COMPANY
BENARES CITY (India)

FREE OFFER.
Perfect health, lasting wealth and the happiest life are achieved by reading and acting up to the advice of the ancient sages. These advices are embodied in our
Vaidya Vidya,
An invaluable Ayurvedic treatise sent
Gratis and Post Free.
Raj Vaidya Narayanji Keshavji,
MADAN MANJARI PHARMACY,
JAMNAGAR—KATHIAWAR.

"RACE" AND "NATION."

PRINCIPAL FRASER ON THEIR TRUE CONNOTATION.

Under the auspices of the Students' Social Union, Dadar, an interesting lecture on the above subject was delivered by Principal J. N. Fraser, on Sunday last.

In the course of his address Principal Fraser said:—If you will look nowadays in every newspaper, every magazine, and every book, you will find the words "race" and "nation" everywhere you glance. It is, therefore, interesting to try to find out what these two words actually mean, as far as possible. If we see what English people, speaking in their own language, mean by "race" and "nation," we shall find that they are not quite sure about their correct shades of meanings. We find that these meanings are not yet quite fixed, and we have to try to fix them a little and go beyond the usage of ordinary people. Ordinary people, to speak the truth, do not spend so much time in thinking what do they exactly mean even when they say of their own "country" or "nation." These two words are on the lips of everybody and everybody thinks of their meaning as they like. Ask them what do they mean by "nation" or by "race," and they will frankly respond to your query by their confusion and nothing else.

ESSENTIALS OF A "NATION."

If we take a map, we shall find it divided into patches of different colours and each colour will represent a "nation." Looking to the map, therefore, a nation means a number of people who live under one Government. It is rather curious, however, to note that we never call the portion of the map allotted to China as Chinese Nation, but Chinese Empire. The word "empire" means a collection of nations under one common Government. Roman Empire, British Empire, all these form a government under which several nations lived or live. The same, I think, must be the case with China. We sometimes do not use the word "nation" when we might expect to use it; on the other hand, the word "nation" may be used for a number of people under one government who are different from each other. Take for example the case of citizens of Switzerland. They have neither the same religion, same language, nor the same personal appearance. This then leads us to ask if the word "nation" means anything more than a number of people living under one government. Everybody must be in agreement under that government. However different the Swiss people may be from the Swiss Germans one way or the other, at least we must suppose that they all agree about that Swiss Republic. This German part of Swiss Republic, as you must have known, has not taken part in the present great war. Scandinavia is formed of two nations, viz., Norway and Sweden. They were formerly one nation. After a considerable quarrelling they agreed to separate. Yet in fact they speak the same language, follow the same religion and belong to the same race. Everywhere you will find the blue-eyed people speaking a common tongue and going to a common church. Norway is more Republican in feelings and Sweden is royalist. This is the point of their difference so far as that quarrel is concerned. After Napoleonic wars Holland and Belgium were formed into one kingdom. For about 30 years Holland found that it could not get on with Belgium. These two people, belonging to two different races at last got themselves partitioned. Now they live under separate governments, are agreed on this point, they can get on well under one government, even if they differ in their races. There must be one common interest, interest pervading their finance, commerce, trade and agriculture.

Referring to America, Mr. Fraser said that owing to the difference of interests, the great American War took place, and it settled for the time being whether America should or should not remain one nation. He said that United States cannot yet be said to be certain about its future and time alone prove whether a nation full of different races remains in unity or gets itself split up. The speaker further illustrated by examples that even different languages cannot be said to be obstructive to the formation of nations. "In Great Britain," he said, "there are still people who do not speak the English language. In Wales, some do not speak one word of English, likewise in France there are people who do not speak French." In Canada, some citizens speak French. They have now settled down under British Government since their interests are preserved by a common idea of nationality. A nation as a rule has a common interest (not always), a common tongue (not always), a common religion (not always). Continuing, the speaker pointed out, "What is a national religion? I don't think there is anything like National Religion. In general people who feel common interest, try to move towards a goal of common language, common religion, but it is very doubtful whether any nation has reached such a stage ever. There may be a King's Religion, i.e., the faith followed by the King. There may be a popular religion, i.e., faith observed by the people (not all), but still then there could never be found anything like what is sometimes called "National Religion."

WHAT IS A RACE?

Mr. Fraser said, "My conclusions are not quite certain. It is, to begin with, a bodily formation. A race is a number of people who have a particular kind of head, nose, cheek, lips, eyes, and hair and who look like each other, and we say this is a race. This is, however, a general meaning of the word "race." The race which is considered to look like each other "generally is supposed to come from a common origin. It would be very simple to say that, but it is not true. Take for instance America. These American people have come from every peoples of Europe, say from England, Scotland, Ireland, France. Germans, Italians, Russians: all kinds of people from the eastern or south-eastern parts of Europe. It is therefore unlikely to expect them to look like each other.'" Here Mr. Fraser elaborately illustrated how curious it was to see even modern America represented by a picture of "Uncle Sam," a thin, angular faced, tall, thin cheeked and bearded fellow. In fact, he pointed out, America once possessed a race of people exactly represented by that "Uncle Sam," but that race is now extinct, and a sturdy, robust and round faced race has taken its place. Such a vast change took place in the second generation of the Americans. He believed that no race comes from one origin; various races are united and no race is pure. There is not a single instance in the history of the world perhaps to contradict this theory. Then he referred to the Japanese race, Chinese, Mahomedans, Turks and similar other races inhabiting the surface of the earth and deduced a conclusion that "One type of face, feature, body, ideal, of a people, generally possess the same way of thinking also," but he was at the same time not quite without doubt about it.

PROBLEM OF LANGUAGE.

The speaker then tried to deal with the subject on the basis of "Language." He said that there are millions of negroes in the United States of America. Almost all of them came from the western coast of Africa, brought with them their own mother tongue and never knew English. Barely a generation has gone, these people have forgotten their mother tongue and no one could find a single negro speaking a syllable of his mother tongue. The Chinese who colonised the Malaya States, have also followed suit. They speak Malaya language and never the Chinese, their mother tongue. Mr. Fraser most emphatically remarked that during his travel over almost all parts of the world, even though the above state of "forgetting one's mother tongue" existed almost everywhere, yet he said he never came across a Deccani man, in whatever country he may reside or make it his own, who forgot his mother tongue. On the other hand, people of Wales when they come to England, drop their own language and adopt English insensibly. Therefore, he said, "You cannot say that race is a body of people following same religion and speaking the same language." Also races are born and they die in course of ages.

Dealing with the question of "Patriotism" Mr. Fraser said, this word too is often misused and wrongly applied. "I would not call myself a patriot." Mr. Fraser said, "if I am to love my country only and dislike other countries." Ideas of race, nationality and patriotism would deserve appreciation if they would be instrumental in effecting an active co-operation amongst all, or otherwise they would tend to do evil rather than good.

(Continued from Column 4.)

and prone to tyrannising over others while submitting themselves to tyranny that philanthrophic movements are necessary. Knowing as I do what democracy means out in the mofussil it is idle to refer me to the general meetings of societies for the redress of crying grievances. Creditors and debtors are never on a footing of equality even in Co-operative Societies. Just as the Registrar has fixed maximum dividends, maximum rate of interest, etc., he should tackle 'penal interest.' Even insurance companies allow grace days. Why should not grace days be allowed by societies? Are they out to make money or relieve the people?—Yours, etc.,

SCRUTATOR.

Bombay, August 7, 1917.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. V. L. Mehta has come to the comfortable conclusion that my proposals involve a closer official control than now. I do not know what has led him to form such an idea. I am even for the complete elimination of the official element but at the same time it is permissible to urge that it is the duty of the Registrar to intervene where the movement is being clearly misused as in the levy of heavy penal interest. However, I am glad to see Mr. Mehta as an advocate of popular control and may I suggest that the Central Bank had better begin the movement first? As it is, it is completely in the grip of the Registrar. The much-talked of guarantee of Government has proved a veritable *bhooskat taddoo* as the debentures of the Bank have not been accepted as yet as approved securities. It is for the Bank then to cancel the agreement, arrange for independent inspection, grant loans without the recommendation of the Registrar and in all ways lead the movement against official control. If the Registrar fixes the maximum dividends at 12½ per cent. it is *not* official control. If he fixes dividends at 9 per cent. in any case, as suggested by me, it becomes official control in the eyes of Mr. Mehta!

Penal interest is a curse to the Co-operative movement. Co-operation has degenerated into a money-lending business and once having tasted the blood, it is no wonder that societies are unwilling to give up penal interest. The Maclagan Committee has not much faith in the levy of penal interest. They observe:—

"One of the methods of dealing with arrears which has been commonly adopted is to charge penal interest on the amount overdue at an enhanced rate from the date of default and we see no objection to this practice if societies desire it. We doubt, however, if it is very effective; the change in the rate of interest tends to confuse the accounts; there are legal difficulties in connection with its enforcement; and societies are sometimes tempted by it to tolerate the continuance of outstandings and to forego the application of the personal pressure which should always be the first of the precautionary measures to be adopted."

It is a great pity that the Committee which has stated the case against penal interest so admirably has allowed the societies to levy it.

In all societies the rate of interest is doubled for overdue payments. Some societies are not above charging compound interest. It would be well if Mr. Mehta would kindly tell me the difference between Marwaris and Pathans and societies that charge such heavy penal interest. I once asked a distinguished co-operator as to why he charged 37 per cent penal interest in his societies meant for the amelioration of submerged classes. "Oh! We want to teach them economy and punctuality." The big stick of the Pathan teaches economy in a much more effective way!

Penal interest must be done away with in the interests of sound co-operation. Specially urban societies which in a sense are no Co-operative Societies have made quite a business out of it. Does the Central Bank also charge penal interest? The concessions allowed to the Co-operative Societies may have been necessary in the early stage of the movement but the time has come to withdraw them at least from the urban Co-operative Societies which are no less and no more than money-lending concerns. So far at least mofussil cities where urban Co-operative Societies are working, indebtedness has increased to a frightful extent. It may mean more business to the so-called Co-operative Societies but it means death to the poor middle classes who were formerly too proud to go to the Marwari and who somehow managed to live with decency within their means. The advent of urban Co-operative Societies has enabled these classes to borrow heavily. The are sinking deeper into debt. I would even go to the extent of proposing the abolition of urban societies unless they improve their methods of working.

Mr. Mehta is mistaken if he thinks that my object was in any way to attack the Central Bank. It has done useful work in financing the Primary Societies. My only anxiety however is that the rate of interest should not go on increasing by the creation of unnecessary middlemen Unless I am to believe that Guaranteeing Unions live on air and incur no expenses their maintenance charges will fall upon the constituent societies and they will ultimately result in the enhancement of intest. I am for direct dealing with Primary Societies. In what way has the Central Bank suffered thereby? Where lies the good of bringing together a number of societies some good, some bad and some indifferent? Why should one society be made to incur needless responsibility for loans advanced to other societies? It will kill local initiative and the ruin of one society will bring down many other societies. Capable and efficient workers cannot be had who can be interested with the inspection of constituent societies. There are no guaranteeing unions in any European country and the reproduction of a type of society that prevails only in Burma, in Bombay, is undesirable. It will no doubt add to the security of the Central Bank. But as it is loans advanced to Primary Societies of unlimited liability are too well secured to need any additional guarantee.

The sowkar may have lived upon the rayat but at any rate he did not kill him. The shield which the rayat successfully used against the sowkar—D.A.R. Act—is gone as against the Co-operative Societies. The societies are selling lands mortgaged to them without any compensation!

For all the ills, Mr. Mehta refers me to the principle of democracy. If democracy had been tough and strong in the villages, then the long winded memorial of the Bombay Co-operative Societies protesting against the presence of the Collector at any meeting of the societies, would have been quite out of place. It is precisely because people are weak, ignorant, selfish

(Continued in column 3.)

PROBE INTO
THE GREAT SECRET
The Secret that has Baffled the Shrewdest Spectator! The Secret that is held only by the Head of the "Secret Seven" Gang! The Secret that has behind it the personality of a really **Great Man**! . . . .
It's the secret few will find out until it takes its own course and unfolds itself! . . . . . .
It's the secret you will eventually know but before you know it, you will pass through thrills and sensations which make an entertainment perhaps seldom known to you before! . . . . . .
The Great Secret
Has the magnetic personalities of Francis X. Bushman and Miss Beverly Bayne, America's most foremost and most captivating stars (Bushman received the Royal Title "King of the Screen" at the San Francisco Exposition and Miss Bayne earned "Queen of the Screen" at the Santiago Exposition) who are to be seen only for the first time in Bombay— .
The Great Secret
is a serial so lavish in production, so unusual in conception and so enthralling in its entertainment that it puts to shame the socalled "Serials" that stampede the public with wordy advertising . . . .
Get a Taste To-night!
See Every Episode of it and compare it with the other serials. Be an impartial critic. See along with our serial; a series called "Uncle Sam at work." It's the mightiest Educational Film. See America and its industries in detail from your seat! . . . . . .
TO-DAY'S HOLIDAY CAN'T BE BETTER SPENT
OLYMPIA SANDHURST ROAD, (WEST.)
To-day Matinees at 3-30 p. m. & 5-15 p. m. other shows as usual.
[S.K.N.]

The Story of the Package Stolen from Ralph Payne.
A package, containing the secret plans of the Canal fortifications, was advertised as having disappeared from an apartment in the New Hotel.
This package exists only in an author's imagination.
Perhaps we owe you an apology for the series of advertisements that have appeared. If so, we offer it freely, gladly.
For the purpose of these announcements is a very serious and earnest purpose.
Many good authorities have asserted that International spies are actively engaged in every allies country right now—that our future is menaced by these secret enemies.
As a nation that does its work in the open, most of us do not realize that **the dangers that surround us are very REAL.**
"Pearl of the Army"
THE STORY OF "AMERICA FIRST"
unmasks America's secret foes—reveals the menace that surrounds that country to-day—the perils of a nation that must be roused to Wakefulness.
You must see this great serial, featuring **PATHE'S** peerless, fearless.
Pearl White
as the American Joan of Arc.
It is your patriotic duty to see this picture, and it holds a thrill for you that you will long remember.
It will be shown soon, in 15 episodes, two per week.
IMPERIAL
SATURDAY, AUGUST, 11TH.

FORD CAR OWNERS
can save time and worry by ordering all spare parts, accessories and all motorists' wants from
R. T. MEHTA & Co.
Near West End Cinema, Charni Road, Bombay No. 4.

Wana-Ranee Reg.
The Perfume of Ceylon.

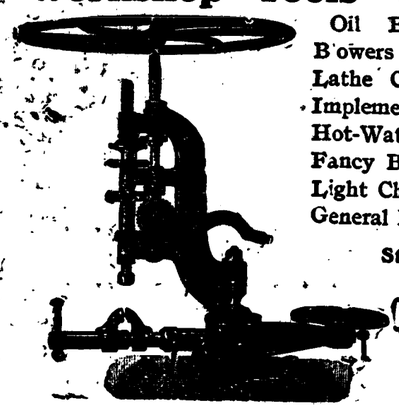
Wana-Ranee is the latest triumph of the perfumer's art. A scent which recalls the spice-laden breezes of its native home, fragrant with the perfume of many flowers. Sweet and lasting, its fascination will increase with use.
The Wana-Ranee series of toilet aids is most complete. They consist of Perfume, Hair Lotion, Toilet Water, Brilliantine, Dental Cream, Face Powder, Toilet Cream, Soap, Bath Crystals, Sachets and Cachous. Every article is of the best quality and all have the delicious fragrance of the original perfume.
Of all Chemists and Bazaars.
Beware of imitations. Insist on having the original made by
J. GROSSMITH & SON
DISTILLERS OF PERFUMES NEWGATE ST. LONDON

Result of the War
Will never be more interesting than what a prospectus of the India Provident Company Ltd., the Safest and Cheapest House for Life and Marriage Assurances, will be to you. Because it will tell you how you can get your life insured on a monthly premium of Re. 1 only to get up to Rs. 500. Possesses Govt. Securities. Claims paid over Rs. 1 00,000.
WANTED agents also on most liberal terms. Earnest workers earning Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 a month working at leisure hours only.
For particulars apply at *once mentioning* this paper to the Secretary, 29, Grey Street, Calcutta.

DONGRE'S BALAMRIT
MAKES
Rickety and Weak Children
STRONG AND HEALTHY.
Price per Bottle As. 12. Postage As. 4.
K. T. DONGRE & Co.,
Girgaum, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

Workshop Tools and Machinery



Oil Engines, Drilling Machines, Blowers Forges, Drills Taps and Dies, Lathe Chucks, Pumps, Agricultural Implements, Stoves, Room Heaters, Hot-Water Plants, Sanitary Ware, Fancy Bath Room Fittings, Electric Light Chandeliers, Railway Stores and General Hardware.

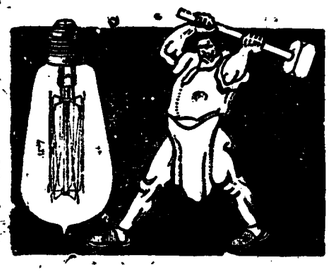
Stocked for Prompt Delivery.

CLUBWALLA & Co. Ld.

50, CHURCH GATE STREET' BOMBAY.

Drawn-wire Metal Filament

BRILLIANT LAMPS



Prices duly compensation.
Sole Importers:
THE LONDON EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HELLER'S BED-BUG KILLER

Heller's Bed-bug killer is a liquid preparation guaranteed to thoroughly destroy bed-bugs, fleas, &c. It does not injure clothes, furniture, &c., and can, therefore, be used freely anywhere.

½ lb. tins, Ans. 7 each.
1 lb. tins, Ans. 12 each.

OF ALL DEALERS.

Sole Agents:

KOTHARI SUTARIA & CO.
HUMMUM ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

YOUR EYES

If your eyes are giving you trouble, or your present Glasses are not suiting you, let us test your sight and tell you the reason why: without obligation on your part, of course.

LAWRENCE & MAYO

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East,
No. 44, HORNBY ROAD
(Macmillan Buildings), BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 1827.
Also at Cairo, Delhi, Calcutta, Simla, Madras, Lucknow, Rangoon.
HEAD OFFICE: 19, NEW OXFORD ST., LONDON.

A High-Class Guaranteed
LEVER WATCH FREE
The four lines of letters in this square stand for two boys' and two girls' names. We guarantee to send you, Absolutely Free, one of our famous guaranteed Lever Watches (ladies' or gent's) if you send us the correct names: but you must comply with our condition, and promise to show the Watch to your friends, as we wish to advertise our goods. It costs you nothing to try, so send at once, with stamp for reply.

C	J K T A
S	T I R E
P	K H A
B	O R T

London General Supply Assn.
12, Finsbury Pavement, London
Dept. L.

TREACHER & Co.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
Wines, Stores and General Merchants.
FORT, BOMBAY.

Treacher's

Best known
* * * HEARD LABELLED BRANDY
SPECIAL LIQ. BRANDY
Sandeman's Wine, Port, Madeira.

WHEN HAIR FALLS OUT

Most people only give serious attention to the condition of their hair when they commence to loose it. How unfortunate this is when both healthy hai and scalp can be easily secured and falling hair prevented by using.

KAMINIA OIL (Registered.)

A delightful dressing for the hair, thorough antiseptic, germ killing and scalp stimulating. Pleasant to use and delightfully refreshing.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.
Price Rs. 2-10 for 3 bottles.
V. P. Annas 7 extra.

Sole Agents:—

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co
No 155, (Dept. C. 2.) Jooma Musjid, MARKET BOMBAY

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.

KANTA BLDS., KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.

Engineering and Surveying Instruments etc.

Rubber Stamp Makers.

Price List Free on Application.

CALL BELL OUTFIT

This Set consists of
One Battery,
10 yds. Wire, Button and a loud sounding Bell, etc.
Price, Rs. 7.
P. P. RELE AND SONS,
Kalkadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Absolutely Free
40 years' experience, late Government Medical Officer
RAI SAHEB Da. DOSS'S
SECRETS OF HAPPY LIFE
is being distributed free
Apply to—
The Swastha Sahaya Pharmacy,
30-2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 8.

The depression in the extreme north has given fairly widespread rain and is passing away eastwards. The depression that was yesterday at the head of the Bay lies over Chota Nagpur, but is feeble. Rainfall has been general in Burma, Bihar and Orissa, Central India, west coast of the Peninsula Mysore, north Madras Coast and local in Assam, Bengal, United Provinces, Punjab, Kashmir, Central Provinces. A few falls also occurred in north-east Baluchistan, Rajputana. The principal amounts are:—Tavoy and Diamond Island three inches, Akyab six, Rangoon and Yamethin one, Myitkyina and Maymyo one and a half, Sambalpur, Chaibassa and Ranchi one, Gaya, Gorakhpur, Allahabad, Pachmarhi, Pendra one and a half, Nowgong one, Bombay and Cochin three, Mangalore two, Cocanada five.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in Central Provinces and Hyderabad.

ALL-INDIA RAINFALL.

SIMLA, Aug. 7.

The combined rainfall of June and July for the whole of India has been 6 per cent. in excess of the normal.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8-a.m. on 8th Aug 17.	Total since 1st June 1917	June 1st to Aug. 8th. 1916	June 1st to Aug. 8th. 1915
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba [Observatory]	2.72	31.89	60.96	56.77
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	2.70	33.25	63.12	60.32
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital]	2.70	32.51	66.60	56.71
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	2.64	32.63	70.29	62.53
Kemp and Co., Cumballa Hill..	..	..	..	..

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 7th Aug. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.621	Inch
Temperature of Air	79.2	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.3	"
Dew Point	75.2	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.877	"
Rising of cloudy sky (the whole sky reading 10)	8.6	"
Maximum temperature of Air	84.8	"
Minimum do.	78.2	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W, WNW, WbW.	
Movement of Wind do.	174	Miles.
Fall of Rain	1.69	Inches.
Total fall during month	2.41	"
Do. do. Year	23.22	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 8th Aug.	1.04	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill.
	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed	8	m 2 49	27 11	8	m 8 37	17 9
Thur	9	m 3 55a	28 0	9	m 9 14a	16 11
Fri.	10	m 4 50	28 1	10	m 10 40	20 7
Sat.	11	m 6 11	25 8	11	m 0 10a	21 4
Sun	12	m 7 24	24 8	12	m 0 22	17 11
Mon	13	m 8 45	23 10	13	m 1 26	21 4
Tues	14	m 9 58	23 4	14	m 2 36	17 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
8 (Wednesday)	6h. 18m.	7h. 11m.
9 (Thursday)	6h. 19m.	7h. 11m.
10 (Friday)	6h. 19m.	7h 10m.
11 (Saturday)	6h. 19m.	7h. 9m.
12 (Sunday)	6h 19m.	7h. 9m.
13 (Monday)	6h 19m.	7h. 9m.
14 (Tuesday)	6h. 20m.	7h 8m.

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1917 July 19d. 8h. 30.1m. a.m.; First quarter: 27d. 0h 10.4m. p.m.; Full Moon August: 3d. 10h. 40.9m. a.m.; Last quarter: 10d. 1h. 26.4m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 8th August 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the east Punjab and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere.

The United Provinces. Rainfall has been local; Mainpuri has had 0.32in., Jhansi 0.63in. and Allahabad 1.27in. Skies are moderately clouded.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been local in Rajputana; Bikaner has had 0.22in. and Kotah 0.23in. Skies are heavily clouded in lower Sind and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperatures is in defect at Jacobabad and Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Central India West and local elsewhere; Veraval has had 0.55in., Bhavnagar-Para 0.16in., Surat 0.22in., Deesa 0.27in., Neemuch 0.13in. and Indore 0.10in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Jubbulpore has had 0.78in., Saugor 0.50in., Hoshangabad 0.35in. and Raipur 0.90in. Skies are heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect in the north-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 2.72in., Ratnagiri 0.83in., Mormugao 0.72in. and Karwar 0.77. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.11in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in excess in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Conditions remain unsettled in Baluchistan. The monsoon is strengthening in all probability under the influence of the depression which was reported to be forming at the head of the Bay of Bengal. Rainfall has increased in the United and the north-east Central Provinces, Kathiawar and on the west coast of the Peninsula but decreased in Rajputana and nearly ceased in the Punjab and Sind; it has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan and Central India West and local on the north Coromandel coast and in Mysore, Gujarat, Kathiawar, the Central and the United Provinces and Rajputana. Isolated showers have occurred also in the Bombay Deccan.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the Central and the United Provinces and Central India West, local rain in Gujarat and some showers in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Kathiawar and Rajputana.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 8th of August, 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade	Humidity.	Rainfall.			
	Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	8 A. M.	Past 24 hours	Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (7th Aug.)	96.3	81.0	83	..	0	0
Jask	92.7	82 2	81	..	0	—0.03
Do. (8th Aug.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muscat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (7th Aug.)	85.3	79.3	78	..	0	—0.17
PERSIA—						
Mohan	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nawalgiri	90.6	73.5	73	..	24.36	+11.93
Lahore	97.0	79 1	80	0.03	9.46	—2.20
Multan	98.1	78 9	70	0.04	5.32	..
Amritsar	95.7	81.4	80	..	10.76	+2 23
Ambala	94 5	64.5	80	..	16.05	+2.47
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	95.7	79.1	71	0.5	19.40	+4.91
Mainpuri	91.3	78 1	84	0.32	15.72	+0 29
Jhansi	93.4	74.4	86	0.63	21.35	+1.39
Cawnpore	94.4	80.1	90	..	21.11	+11.29
Allahabad	93.8	76.8	92	1.27	23 85	+4.29
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	91.5	80.2	89	0.15	3.37	+1 73
Bikaner	94	70	59	..	0.69	—0 57
Ajmer	86 2	76.8	81	..	20.12	+0.34
Jaipur	88	77.4	80	..	24.52	+9 36
Kotah	85.6	78.8	84	0.23	22.43	+11 95
Mount Abu	72.6	66.5	97	0.00	41.87	+0.58
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA—						
Ahmedabad	88	77.7	81	0.03	7.65	—1.69
Deesa	85.4	78.5	88	0.02	4.67	—0.80
Veraval	81.4	76.6	92	0.55	16.95	+9.07
Rajkot	87.2	72.6	85	0.15	11.77	+0 91
Bhavnagar Para	91.4	76.4	92	0.0	11.43	+2.12
Surat	86	72.5	87	0.22	26.01	+1 29
Ahmednagar	90	73	84	..	20.91	+2 5.
Deesa	90.8	76.2	95	0.27	13.63	—0.30
Nowgong	86	74 8	94	0.13	22.89	+14.72
Indore	84	73.3	93	0.10	20.48	—2 72
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Nagpur	83.3	75.7	85	0.75	23 15	—6.37
Chanda	84	72 6	89	0.00	24.33	—4.07
Pachmarhi	88.1	75 0	93	0.25	30 09	+3 37
Narsinghpur	86	72	87	..	18.04	—2 94
Betul	86	70 2	91	0.01	32.19	—1 25
Hoshangabad	88.5	76 2	82	..	30.91	—0 74
Seoni	86	0 75.8	82	..	31.36	—0 74
Mandla	81	76.5	85	0.0	40.90	—2 82
Chanda	82	77.0	88	..	30.36	+2.46
Raipur	81.2	74.8	89	0.90	37.46	+10 06
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.8	75.6	93	2.72	31 69	—16.10
Ratnagiri	86	76.1	89	0.83	5 54	—14.32
Mormugao	83	7 74.8	93	0.72	44.29	—7.09
Karwar	83.3	75 2	89	0.77	46.37	—9.23
DECCAN PLATEAU AND HYDERABAD—						
Belgaum	81.5	74.8	73	..	1.47	—8 62
Margaon	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmednagar	88.8	71 3	73	..	4.49	—4 39
Poona	86	71.4	84	..	8.14	—7.06
Sholapur	91	5 73.3	69	..	5 07	—5.12
Bijapur	90.1	71 7	73	..	8.29	+0.15
Kolhapur	76.4	68.8	92	0.11	15.35	—7.03
Hyderabad	88	67.1	77	..	10.06	—2 32
Ahmednagar (Indian)	84	0 75.0	78	..	23.24	+5 49
Hyderabad	88.2	74.0	73	..	9.52	—4.40
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	81.4	73 3	97	1.76	92.22	+10 4.
Calicut	82	8 76.1	94	1.6.	94 10	—10.34
Cochin	82	2 72 7	87	3.4	90.15	—5.05
Colombo	86	0 73.9	84	0.50	8.15	—5.41
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	83	3 76.1	84	0.15	17.85	—5.19
Bellary	93	6 78.6	66	0.09	4 46	+0.29
Cuddapah	99	5 72 4	60	..	?	?
Madras	94	3 77.1	75	0.02	10.06	+3.80
Bangalore	88	0 66.8	90	0.16	7.04	—1.07
Coimbatore	93	4 71.1	77	..	1.04	—2.16
Trichinopoly	93	8 77.5	66	..	4.79	+1 44
Negapatam	93	9 75.8	79	..	2.15	—1 56

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

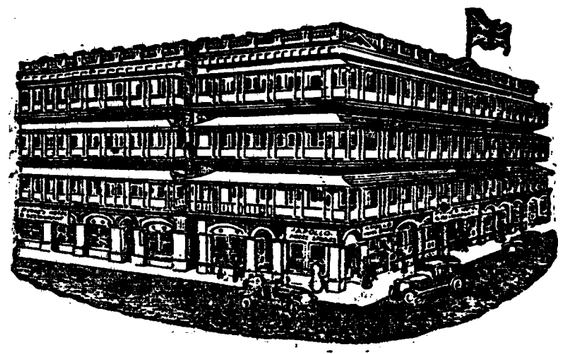
The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 8th August, 1917 was 29·883 inch. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

Build-up YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet*
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the Safest and most Reliable Remedy for
TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM
the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
Has stood the test of 80 YEARS. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

Relieves immediately without injection
CURES IN 48 HOURS
Each Capsule bears the Name MIDY
SANTAL MIDY
Beware of imitations and Counterfeits
ALL SORTS of KYDNEY and URINARY COMPLAINTS
PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne. – Sold by all Chemists.

Telegrams—"Apollo." *Telephone No. 175.*
Pyrke's Apollo Hotel
AND
Pyrke's Restaurant
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.



Stores Dept. on the Premises.
Local and Up-country Orders Promptly Executed.
T. YOULL,
General Manager.

Milk Chocolate
"FOR CHILDREN, FOR SOLDIERS, FOR INVALIDS"
JUST RECEIVED AT
MONGINI BROTHERS
Milk chocolate in tablets As. 4 and As. 8. Milk chocolate croquettes per packet As. 8. Milk chocolate cubes per lb. Rs. 2-8. Almond Milk chocolate in bars As. 4 and As. 8.
Mongini Brothers,
62, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FOR THE BEST IN
TILES, MARBLE AND METALIC CEILINGS ENGAGE
SAJAN & Co.,
Patronised by
Government, P. W. D., and Native States
TAMARIND LANE, FORT,
Telegram:—"SAJANCO." BOMBAY.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.
LIMITED.
(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December).
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balance over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH-CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly Auditors of the Bank.
5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds are bought and sold by the Bank.
HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

Printed and published by JOHN F. TITUS, for the Indian Newspaper Company, Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.